PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. IV NO. 26 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
16				
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir	9000	...	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	...	...
12th ,,	Medina	12500	...	...
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
26th ,,	Mongolia	10000	...	...
2nd April	Maloja	12500	...	...
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Jan. 26				
4th ,,	Jankin	7000	Mongolia	10000
10th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
25th ,,	Malda	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination
6th ,,	Barbara	London (Limited accommodation one class only)
30th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Pore bunder
31st ,,	Nevasoor	Malabar Coast, Colombo and angoon
1st Feb.	Linga	Karachi direct
4th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yebochi Maru	H. Noiiri	4098	29th Jan.	9th Feb
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	1st Feb	13th Feb
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru	4538	T. Watanabe	1st Feb	11th Feb.
Tosan Maru	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	22nd Feb.	3rd Mar.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo,	A & C	7672	...	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9372	....	20th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	20 Mar,	18th Mar
City of Marseilles,	A & C	8250	20th Apr,	18th Apr.

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles et Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S. Cassalia	6388	Wm. Kelso.	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	15th April ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	887
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS,

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu.
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurers.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilc
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

W. P. SWRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,950
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,542

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lalldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ECONOMISE.—By dealing with TREACHER AND CO., LD., who allow 6¼ per cent. DISCOUNT on all CASH purchases of Stores, Wines, Tobacco, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and ALL V. P. P. ORDERS. 2820

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2764

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

WANTED

WEAVING DOBBIES.—Wanted immediately in good working order single jack 12 and 16 shafts. Apply to Box No. 721 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3023

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Clarke House Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED 30 New or Second Hand STEEL TIPPING WAGONS, about 27 cft. capacity, for Conservancy Work. Reply with full particulars to.
GEORGE E. JARMAN,
Municipal Engineer,
1007 Amritsar.

WANTED—A smart young and accomplished LADY TRAVELLER able to speak decent English and Hindi at least. For particulars apply with testimonials and in own handwriting stating age, experience and nationality to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3011

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL for the proposed Mathuradas Karsandas Natha Bhatia High School. Must be an able Graduate holding superior degrees with an educational experience and well qualified to start, organize and conduct a model High School in Bombay. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply SECRETARIES, 33-39, Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay. 2968

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(Incorporated in England.—WANTED two CHARGEMEN for Perambur Workshops who have a thorough knowledge of Lathe and Machine work and who are capable of efficiently supervising a large staff of workmen.

2. Men with experience of supervising and who have held positions of responsibility will be preferred. Salary offered Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7 a day according to qualification and experience.

3. Applications which must state clearly the age and nationality of the applicant the salary now drawn and full details as to training and experience accompanied with true copies of certificates should be addressed to THE LOCO. & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, M. & S. M. Railway, Perambur, not later than February 3rd.

4. Selected candidates must be prepared to join at once. 1009

AS three years' term of the present Chief Officer of this Municipality expires on 30th April, 1916, applications are invited for the vacancy on the following conditions.

1. That the applicant shall at least have passed the University School Final or Matriculation Examination but preference will be given to one who has attained the degree of L.C.E., and has also passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination and having a satisfactory experience of Municipal work.

2. The salary of the post at starting shall be between 100 and 150 according to qualifications and rising to Rs. 200 provided that this pay limit be reconsidered at the time of selection in the case of an applicant possessing special qualifications.

3. The appointment shall be probationary for one year and will thereafter be made permanent on the probationary incumbant's Services being approved by the Municipality.

All applications to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 1st of March 1916. The applicants should enclose their testimonials &c., if any, which will be returned when done with.

GIRDHARDAS M. DESAI,
President,
2999 Nadiad City Municipality.
City Municipal Office,
Nadiad, 24th January, 1916.

WANTED

SINGING ACCOMPANIST wanted temporarily services of some one with good accomodation and piano in vicinity of Yacht Club. Apply "BARITONE" c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3045

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER. Must know theory and practice of heavy sizing. Apply with terms and full particulars to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Ahmedabad. 3040

WANTED—MATRON for Dufferin Hospital, Amraoti, Berar. Maternity training essential. Salary Rs. 75 per mensem with free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Dufferin Hospital Committee, Amraoti. 3039

WANTED—SITUATION by a young capable Hindoo as office ASSISTANT. Good accountant and organiser and correspondent. Well up in commercial line (Engineering—speciality). Please refer to Box No. 723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3041

WANTED—PAYING GUEST to occupy large airy room with bathroom attached in a modern flat on the Apollo Bunder, fitted with latest. Sanitary arrangements. Good Table. Apply to "K. E. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED—ELECTRICAL ENGINEER European, as First Assistant English Mechanical and Electrical Training and Indian Experience essential.

Salary depending on qualifications. Good prospects for a capable and energetic man. Apply CROMPTON'S Bombay, Ltd., 35/37, Apollo Street, Bombay. 3042

WANTED in Kathiawar for a Charitable Dispensary and lying-in-ward whole time:—

A QUALIFIED LADY DOCTOR, salary about Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, of having long experience in midwifery line, salary about Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 85.

An HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, salary about Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 85. All will be provided quarters and allowed private practice under certain conditions. Apply sharp stating age, nationality and past experience to Box No. 722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3031

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 15th February, 1916, for the post of MATE, Harbour Tugs. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 3,600 per annum, with no allowances. The post is non pensionable.

Candidates for appointment should be under 30 years of age, and should hold a Board of Trade Master's Certificate.

Original certificates and testimonials with copies for retention, should be annexed to the application.

The candidate selected will be called upon to take up the appointment at once; he will be on probation for six months, and be required in due course to enter into an agreement for three years.

F. BOWES,
Chairman, Colombo Port Commission.
Colombo, January 1916. 1006

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ACTING LECTURER in Persian in the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 200 per mensem for one year from 20th June, 1916. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree or B.A. (Honours) in Persian. Applications will be received from persons already in service. Those not in service should state their age, caste, Vernacular, Academical qualifications (with class), and teaching experience, and submit copies of recent testimonials. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, and will be received upto the 29th February, 1916.

W. H. SHARP,
Director of Public Instruction.
Office of the Director of Public Instruction.
Poona, 29th January, 1916. 3044

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—36 pairs gents tan box calf Balmoral Boots, linenlined, bark tanned soles screwed on medium toe and fitting toe capped. In sizes 5 and 6 only. An opportunity not to be missed.

Reduced price Rs. 4.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—15 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—RUSSO MANSION BUILDING containing 4 shops at Cumbala Hill. Apply to MAHAMED SALIM SADERAVI, 12th Khetwadi Lane, Bombay. 3014

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET—Ground Floor of "PATEL HOUSE" Middle Colaba from 1st February, facing the Back Bay, with four bedrooms, a drawing and a diningroom and a big verandah, double frontage. Apply WITHIN. 2991

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO BE LET.—1st FLOOR West side and 2nd floor East and West sides of DONALD HOUSE, situated opposite B. E. S. and Tramways Co., Office, Colaba Causeway. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROS., 23, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. 3021

NOTICES.

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that two BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES, as detailed below, originally standing in the name of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LD., and now standing in the names of N. H. MOOS & M. N. MOOS or either of them or order and which had been blank endorsed, have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed before the said Ishwardas Lukhmidas had completed the endorsement in his favour by N. H. Moos one of the holders from whom they were purchased by the undersigned Ishwardas Lukhmidas. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued and the interest due on them paid at the expiration of three years from the date hereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 27th day of January 1916.

(Sd.) N. H. MOOS,
One of the holders of the Lost Debentures.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Purchaser of the Lost Debentures.
Countersigned.
W. R. SHARPE
Acting Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bonds mentioned above:—

No.	Year of Loan	Value Rs.
456	1909	1,000
460	1909	1,000

3028

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKAR JUTHABHOY RUTTONSEY, of Gondal Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta in the employ of Lalji Dayal doing business at Moolji Jetha market. ..... Deceased.

MOHANLAL JUTHABHOY RATTONSEY of Gondal but now temporarily residing at Karwar Street within the Fort of Bombay, the sole heir and legal representative of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.
The 28th day of Jan. 1916.
Messrs. KHAMBATA & Co.,
3043 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LTD.
THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD
THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LTD.
In Voluntary Liquidation.

INTIMATION is hereby given that full particulars of the above Properties comprising the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Stores, Accessories etc., are being prepared by the Liquidators with a view to an early sale by public auction or private offer.

Bona fide enquiries regarding the purchase of any or either of these properties should be addressed to the Liquidators at No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sir SASSOON DAVID BART,
W. TURNER GREEN, C.A.,
3038 Liquidators.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Offices has been removed from No. 16, Apollo Street to 207, Hornby Road, Fort, (Next to Sir J. J. School) from Saturday the 29th January.

3020 SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY 17th February, 1916, for the supply of (12) pairs of bullocks for meat van service.

The bullocks must be (14) fourteen hands and upwards in height and upto six to seven years of age and must be in a sound and fit condition.

The successful Tenderer will have to supply the bullocks at the Bandora Slaughter Houses within one and a half months from the date of order and when supplied they will be examined by the Veterinary Officer of the Market Department and such of the bullocks as are rejected will have to be removed at the Tenderer's risk and cost.

A deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) must accompany the Tender which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the contract. The successful Tenderer will have to deposit such additional sum as will make the total deposit equal to ten per cent. of the contract amount.

Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

If the Tenderer is a firm, it is particularly requested that the names of the partners constituting the firm should be intimated while submitting the Tender.

The successful Tenderer will have to bear the cost of stamp-duty and other charges in connection with the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Bombay 28th January, 1916.
Municipal Commissioner's Office. 3037

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
3034 Liquidators.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LTD.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq. Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
3034 Liquidators.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq. Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
3034 Liquidators.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LTD

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq. Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
3034 Liquidators.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Dividends from 1st to 12th inclusive declared by the Company will be forfeited and the same will be transferred to the Company's Reserve Fund if not claimed within (60) Sixty days from the date hereof.

By order of the Board.
TRICUMDAS KALLIANJEE & CO.
2671 Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1915.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the following articles required for the drainage works:—

100 casks of Portland cement, F. O. R. Ahmedabad.

Tenders with earnest money at one per cent. of the contract amount should reach the Municipal Commissioner on or before 15th February, 1916, at 5 p.m. The contractor will have to deposit 2 per cent. of the contract amount.

(Sd.) J. A. SHILLIDY,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the city of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 28th January, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st January, 1916, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

Cottonseed, linseed, jawari, rapeseed, castorseed, bajree, hidra, rice, wheat, toor, waste cotton, docra cotton, empty gunny, cane baskets, empty drums, empty casks, wooden, iron bars, bags grain, sweeping grain and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th February, 1916 at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company Stables:—

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Also the following consignments—

1. One box electrical accessories consigned by Motor and Electrical Engineer to Bombay Electric Coy. under Jamnagar to Grant Road, Inv. 17 RR. 26 of 8-1-15.

2. 20 Pieces firewood consigned by Y. S. Raji to self under Boisar to Dadar Inv. No. 14 R.R. 72673 of 12-12-14.

3. One cast iron pulley consigned by Assana Govind to self under Grant Road to Garoth Inv. No 8. R.R.80649 of 13-2-15 and rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Invoice No. 19 R.R. 23082 of 15-3-15.

4. One box rivets booked ex Bhavnagar Para to Carnac Bridge Invoice No. 1R. R.-7451 of 11-1-15.

5. Six iron shafting and 1 bundle iron machinery consigned by M. Contractor and Co., 317 Abdul Rehman Street to Kisandass R. under Church Gate to Kadi P. W. B. 53341 of 14-1-15 and rebooked to Grant Road under Invoice No. 6-R.R. 987 of 8-2-15.

6. 10 Empty wooden casks consigned to Jethalal Perwanand, Mulji Jetha Market Bombay under Jambusar to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 13-R.R 11890 of 3-6-10.

7. 21 empty wooden casks consigned to Mr. Purbhudas Vanarsidas Danagali Bhuleshwar, Bombay, under Bodali to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 13-R.R.50774 of 21-6-15.

8. One cask cement booked ex Carnac Bridge to Bareilly City Inv. 66-R.R. 18 of 22-5-15 and rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Bareilly City Inv. No. 5 of 2-7-15 consignee Gulam Hoosein Shaikh Abdul Kayum, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

9. Six boxes, country soap consigned by Mr. Dawoodbhoy Abdul Rehman from Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge under Inv. 4012-R.R.30497 of 16-8-15.

10. 13 bags leather cuttings booked under Broach to Grant Road Inv. No. 263 of 18-9-15-R.R.397 consigned by Esmail J. to self.

11. 1 box printed books consigned by Gresham Publishing Coy., to T. Borroughs, Traffic Inspector under R.R.35303 of 9-9-14 Church Gate to Shamgarh.

AUCTION SALE of about 800 Steel Boiler Tubes, and Building Materials of a Godown.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 1st February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the P. and O. Dock Yard Mazagaon.

About 800 steel boiler tubes.

The materials for removal of building (godown),

Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty for the tubes.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st January, 1916.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your mortor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert-please send your mortor to.

N. S. GUNMAKER,
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,
Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

Don't worry about your constipation Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D S

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 68.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 13TH STREET, AND AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Lakhmidas Pragji, an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Chandulal Vajubhai Diwan and Gajanan Bhimrao, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the days, times and places mentioned against each lot.

LOT NO. 1.—Property at Kamatipura 13th Street: On SATURDAY, the 5th day of February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit ground rent, tenure containing by admeasurement 349 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2926, New No. 9896, Old Survey No. 2-2335, 4411, and New Survey No. 2-8415, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "E" Ward Nos. 2021, 2022, and 2023, and Street Nos. 15, 17 (1), 19 and 21, and bounded on the East by a passage and beyond that partly by the property of Bora Mahomedally Bhaijibhoy, partly by the property of Dhobi Ranchhordas and partly by the property of Pinto John Sebastian, on the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Mochi Laxman Pomeji, on the North by a sweeper's passage, and on the South by the said 13th Kamatipura Street, together with rights, easements and appurtenances.

LOT NO. 2.—Property at Chinchpoogly: On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,250 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 1071 (13), 1071 (14), Street Nos. 31L, 31M, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2, New No. 14467, and New Survey No. 2508, and bounded on the East by the property formerly belonging to Ishirprasad Mathuraprasad, but now to Bhavoo Damji, on the West and North by the property belonging to the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on the South by the Kala Chowky Road.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, at their office, No. 109, in Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of very valuable field and Bagayet-land and building belonging to the family of Khimji Goculdas and others at Coorla.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 540 of 1911.

THAKERSEY LAKHMIDAS ... Plaintiff
v/s.
KHIMJI GOCULDAS and others Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the 23th day of February, 1916, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at Coorla, a valuable piece of land with building standing thereon, belonging to the family of Khimji Goculdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st January, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSE CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st January, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaon Road No. 18 Gayvadi (just opposite Kandawadi lane) in the stable of Manekjee Behramjee Lalinvala by order of Messrs. Nathaji Gulabchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. R. P. H. Flangan.

1 fancy dogcart.

On account and at the risk of the concerned parties.

1 glass fronted miniature office brougham ghadi.

1 victoria.

1 rubber-tyred cycle wheeled visavis in good condition.

1 English single seated brougham ghadi.

The above cars are on view. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st January, 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH FEBRUARY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE SOLID FIGURE WOOD DINING ROOM SUITE AND OTHER VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS AND BRESLAUR, RICH INDIAN-WORKED SCREENS, SOLID IRON FRAMED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY MESSRS. SANDON AND STEEDMAN OF LONDON, ETC., ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 4th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 53. Medows Street, Fort (where the furniture has been arranged for auction sale) the very valuable specially selected and made-to-order solid figure wood and blue wood artistic household furniture by Messrs. John Roberts and Breslaur and others such as very valuable solid figurewood sea combe pattern automatic dining table by John Roberts and dining chairs to match, figurewood rich mirror sideboard and rich dinner waggons to match, solid season blackwood artistic latest designed Standon pattern rich Genoa velvet lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich tapestry lined lady's low chairs by John Roberts, music cabinets, solid figurewood teapoys by Breslaur, rich Indian and Persian carpets, rich hand-painted vases and ornaments, bead chicks, rich oil paintings and engraving pictures, Japanese wall hangings, rich Indian-worked screens, specially selected and made to order solid figurewood almirahs by John Roberts, cloth and gown presses, solid mirrored dressing chests of drawers, rich dressing and washing tables, real English cane furniture, office tables in 3 pieces by John Roberts, bent wood office and rocking chairs, sweet toned ebonized solid iron framed grand cottage piano by the well-known makers, Messrs. Sandon Steedman of London. Imported by Messrs. H. Hobbs and Co. of Calcutta, very rare phonograph records containing specially selected English, Italian and French songs, mirrored hat stands by John Roberts, specially ordered iron and brass double bedstead by Army and Navy, artistic drawing room cabinets by the School of Arts, luxurious-De-Van Chesterfield sofa by John Roberts, English palm stands, partition screens by Wimbridge, rich English glass ware by Treacher, porcelainware, rich platedware, etc. etc. The property of Mrs. A. M. Swain.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT CHIKALWADY, TARDEO.

Under instructions from and by the order of Bai Jeewannai, widow of Bomanji Shapoorji Chothia, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by and under the final Decree for sale dated the 16th day of October 1911, made in Suit No. 802 of 1905 Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction (Jeewanai widow v/s. Manordass Luchimondas and others) and pursuant to the direction contained in the said Decree Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of February, 1916, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land situate lying and being at Chikalwadi, Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement according to Collector's Bill 5,839 square yards or thereabouts but found to contain on recent admeasurement 5,812 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 105, 106, New Nos. 13612, 13613, Old Survey Nos. 114, 116, and New Survey No. 1/7030 and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Damodar Kallanji on or towards the west by the property of Nusservanji Maneckji Petit on or towards the north partly by the property of Jagmohandass Vandravandass and partly by that of Jetha Ludhor and on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Jugmohandass Vandravandass and partly by that of the said Nusservanji Maneckji Petit and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3743 (4) Street No. 8 A Tardeo Road and are now in the possession of the receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 31st January, 1916.

Children makes faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT Telephone 2020.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The biggest and best serial yet.

7th EPISODE
THE DOUBLE TRAP.
A desperate and sensational fight on top of a church steeple.

8th EPISODE
THE HIDDEN VOICE.
Marvels of Vocaphone. The clutching hand comes to within an ace of success but—

Pathe's Gazette. Latest. | Strange Varieties of Gold Fish. Instructive Series. | Wiffles in Love and War. Comedy in 2 Parts.

TIME—7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY.
PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS OF FIRST NIGHT OF
CHARLES HOWITT
AND
A. PHILLIPS COMPANY'S SEASON.

PACKED HOUSE WITNESSED "MILESTONES."

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Hall Caine's Drury Drama
"THE PRODIGAL SON."

The story of two men in love with the same girl. The elder brother is betrothed to her but gives way to the other. The latter marries the girl but neglects her and when her daughter is born she dies. The husband leaves the country with his wife's sister, with whom he is in love and the elder brother brings the child up. The wanderer is ruined by the woman he has loved and years after returns home a sadder but a wiser man.

TUESDAY, 1st FEB.
The Thrilling Canadian Drama
"THE LAND OF PROMISE."

The play describes the happenings to a poor girl who seeks her fortune in Canada. She is married to a farmer who wants a woman to be his drudge. How the pair finally find love and happiness one must visit the Royal Opera House to learn.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEB.
The Charming Mystical Comedy
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS".

This is the dream of a selfish man who puts his own comfort before the happiness of others. He dreams that he has become a poor man, and his experiences in the slums completely alter his character.

THURSDAY, 3rd FEB.
The Screaming Farce:
"WHAT THE BUTTLER SAW."

Two men, the butler and a visitor, get bitten by a parrot. The butler was eavesdropping and witnessed a domestic affair, but owing to the other man having been bitten he was blamed. The plot is somewhat trivial but the fun is fast and furious.

FRIDAY, 4th FEB.
Somerset Mangham's Charming Comedy
"JACK STRAW."

SATURDAY, 5th FEB.
Martin Harvey's
Great Classic Drama:
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
The Rat .. ..Charles Howitt.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
'Phone 1882.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
The 4th, 5th & 6th Episodes of
THE BLACK BOX
The greatest Mystery Serial Photoplay.
2nd WEEK. 8,000 FEET. 6 PARTS.

See the wondrous marvels of science used in the detection of crime. See the breathless scenes in each episode that will bring you gasping to the edge of your seat. Each a mental shock.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, & 10-30, (S.T.)
POPULAR HALF RATES AS USUAL.
CHARLES CHAPLIN! CHARLES CHAPLIN!

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 17th February. For particulars and prospectus apply to

HON. SEC. PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S.,
2569 Elphinstone College, Fort.

EXCELSIOR

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
"THE SPENDER"
OR
"THE FORTUNES OF PETER!"
A fine Pathe Drama of a Spendthrift in 5 acts.
PATHE'S GAZETTE:
EXCELSIOR COMEDIES:

Commencing Tuesday, February 1st.
Maurice E. Bandmann brings
THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.
12 Nights only. 12 Nights only.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.
The Hit of London and Calcutta
The exceedingly Clever Musical Comedy
"THE ONLY GIRL"
Now crowding the Apollo Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd.
The play of the moment. The sensation of London.
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"
Now in its second year at the Royalty Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd.
The ever popular
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
Still running at the Gaiety Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th.
Cyril Maude's London Triumph
"GRUMPY"
which has taken London & Calcutta by storm.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 5th
The exceedingly funny Review of Reviews
"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"
A fitting successor to "Step This Way."

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY, 6th
The screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy
"OH I SAY"
Adapted from the French Farce "Une Nuit des Noces."
A roar from start to finish.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.
Still another hit with
THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME:
At 6-45 p. m. only.
The powerful Drama
THE MARBLE HEART.

King Baggot as the hero. The dream adventures of an ancient Greek sculptor and the real ones of a modern artist.

LIZZIE BREAKS INTO THE HAREM.

How the household drudge jumps out of the frying-pan into the fire but rescued by her peas at the last moment.

THE RIDDLE OF THE SILK STOCKINGS.

How dummy-legs shocked the modesty of simple country folk. King Baggott in an entirely different role, supported by Jane Gail.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE AS USUAL.

Friday, 4th February 1916
GRAND
MOONLIGHT DOMINO DANCE
from 9-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

All Dancers must wear Domino Masks which can be had from SOUNDY & Co., at twelve annas and Re. 1-4 each.

Rs. 2 Gentleman and 1 Lady.
Extra Lady Re. 1 each.

Tuesday, 15th February 1916
SECOND
GRAND FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28.

Mexican Prince	Macdonald	Rangoon
City of Athens	Kwant	New York

Jan. 29

Winamac	Macdonald	Abadan
Hellas	Berg	Bangkok
Oolobaria	Armour	Rangoon
Yeboshi Maru	Kishumoto	Kobe

Jan. 30

Barrowmore	Doran	North Shields
Porto-di-Savona	Edvardo	Genoa
Samla	Rannusen	Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 29.

Peking	Melchior	Colombo
Rajah	McDowen	Calcutta
Nankin	Manley	Shanghai
Lhasa	King	Karachi

Jan. 30.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Palamcotta	Downing	Durban
Bahadur	Ferry	Rangoon

S. S. Mandala:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mandala with the Homeward mails of the 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 28th instant.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant, and is due here at daylight on the 1st February.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashmir left Hongkong on Saturday, the 29th instant.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 27th instant.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia (Homeward bound) arrived at Marseilles on the 28th instant.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,971 tons, Captain S. Kishumoto, arrived here on Saturday from Kobe, which port she left on the 5th instant, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Barrowmore:—The steamer Barrowmore, 2,366 tons, Captain J. Doran, arrived here on Sunday from North Shields, which port she left on the 16th December, in ballast.

S. S. Porto de Savona:—The Italian mail steamer Porto de Savona, 2,563 tons, Captain L. Eduardo, arrived here on Sunday from Genoa, which port she left on the 18th December, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Saima:—The steamer Saima, 679 tons, Captain T. F. Rannusen, arrived here on Sunday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, sailed yesterday for Durban and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mexican Prince:—The steamer Mexican Prince, 1,953 tons, Captain R. Macdonald, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon, which port she left on the 18th instant, with bulk oil on board.

S. S. City of Athens:—The steamer City of Athens, 3,578 tons Captain Wm. Kwant, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from New York, which port she left on the 21st December, with general goods on board.

S. S. Winamac:—The steamer Winamac, 3,605 tons, Captain N. Macdonald, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Abadan, which port she left on the 20th instant and called at Karachi, with liquid fuel on board.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 849 tons, Captain M. Berg, arrived here on Saturday from Bangkok, which port she left on the 3rd instant, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Oolobaria:—The steamer Oolobaria, 3,437 tons, Captain J. F. Armour, arrived here on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Rajah:—The steamer Rajah, 3,634 tons, Captain A. MacDowen, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nankin, 4,250 tons, Captain G. Manley, sailed on Saturday for Shanghai, with the China and the Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain King, left Bombay harbour on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain Armitage, left Bombay harbour on Sunday for Aden, with the English mails, a general cargo and eighteen passengers on board.

Saturday, 29th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Bellasco.....Robertson.....W. & A. G. & Co
F. Hartlepool.....Ward.....Ralli Bros.
G. Haru Maru.....Ede.....N. Y. Kaisha
M. Nairung.....T. M. & Co
N. Craigendoran.....Galbrith.....J. F. & Co
O. Barton.....Hon.....W. & A. G. & Co
P. Fernlay.....Potts.....L. Dreyfus & Co
Q. Jane Radcliffe.....Williams.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri.....B. S. N. Co
Ponanji.....B. S. N. Co
Satranji.....B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Orla.....Moe.....W. & A. G. & Co
5 Atagosan Maru.....Harie.....N. Y. Kaisha
7 Aviemoor.....Williams.....M. M. & Co
8 Akbar.....Murch.....T. M. & Co
9 Vigo.....Steele.....J. F. & Co
10 & 11 Howorth.....Ferguson.....W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Berbera.....Steadm.....P. & O. Co
4 Salsette.....Armitage.....P. & O. Co
5 Kaiser-i-Hind.....Bennett.....P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Banca.....Phillips.....M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Urlana.....M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barrowmore.....Doran.....
City of Athens.....Kwant.....
Flor-de-Diu.....Nacoda.....G. Bhimji
Hellas.....Berg.....T. M. & Co
Koweit.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
Mexican Prince.....Macdonald.....
Oolbaria.....Armour.....
Porto-di-Savona.....Edvardo.....Italian M. Steamer
Saima.....Rannusen.....
Winamac.....Macdonald.....
Yeboshi Mara.....Kishumcto.....N. Y. Kaisha

EXPORTS,

Jan. 29.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 350 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

Vigo (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 65 bales woollen cuttings, A. Meyer; 5 cases Bombay ducks, Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons; 30 casks Indian chutney, Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons; 250 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 200 cwts. cashew nuts, G. H Esmail and Co.; 36 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 250 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 60 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 47 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 3 bales sheep skins, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 338 cwts. gum Arabic, E. Nowroji and Co.; 75 cwts. gum olibanum, P. Jethabhoy; 105 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy and Co.; 35 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

Berbera (s) 11 tons ulla grass, Allen Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Vigo (s) 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, R. Khimji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hartlepool (s) 999 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Raili Brothers.

Jane Radcliffe (s) 400 cwts. mustard seed, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Porto De Savona (s) 400 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 800 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.; 7,003 cwts. ginjelly seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 3,407 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto De Savona (s) 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 500 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 150 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Porto De Savona (s) 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Atagosan Maru (s) 150 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Haru Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Atagosan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Haru Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 29.

S. S. Hanametal from Busreh, Agents Mirza Md. Shirazi.—72 bundles skins, 34 bags old brass, 100 bales wool, 647 bundles 605 bags 158 baskets 1,419 cases dates.

S. S. Vigo from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.—67 cases nails, 210 cases beer, 75 bales paper, 1 case quinine, 6 barrels rape oil, 24 drums calcium chloride, 1,400 drums alum, 28 crates jars, 4 cases earthen slabs, 18 cases varnish, 70 cases colour, 8 casks aniline salts, 80 cases metal polish, 77 crates glass bottles, 1 case cotton and art silk and woollen goods, 12 kegs nitrate of barium, 102 cases biscuits, 5 cases cotton goods, 3 bales cotton yarn, 2 cases 1 crate motor car, 96 drums 10 cases 1,601 kegs paint, 2,575 drums linseed oil.

Agency; 250 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 99 cwts. gum Arabic, E. Moledina; 403 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Khetsey and Co.; 168 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.; 74 bales fibre, Allen Brothers and Co.; 140 bales hemp, S. Peermahomed; 17 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 2 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 58 bales cow hides, A. and E. H. Mahomed; 1 bale goat skin, A. and E. H. Mahomed; 15 bales sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 22 bales cow hides, H. A. Omer and Sons.

Berbera (s) 1,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 3 pots rose oil, S. Rowji and Co.; 750 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 2 pots rose oil, E. Nowroji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Orla (s) 18,002 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 32,000 cwts. cotton seed, M. B. Kaisha; 4,002 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha.

Barton (s) 5,060 cwts. castor seed, K. M. Nathoo; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 28,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 7,992 cwts. cotton seed, G. Bhimji; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 161 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BOULOGNE.

Craigendoran (s) 4,600 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Haworth (s) 20,748 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 28th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.918 Inches.
Temperature of Air	77.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.7 "
Dew point	67.8 "
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.737 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum Temperature of Air	84.2 "
Minimum do. do	69.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....ENE,NNE,ENE,WNW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind do do.	115 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.
	Jan.			Jan.		
Sat.	29	m 4 41	25 6	29	m 11 37	17 6
		6 53a	25 3			
Sun.	30	m 6 2	24 11	30	m 0 41	22 9
		8 30a	26 3		1 1a	17 5
Mon.	31	m 7 33	24 11	31	m 2 23	21 7
		9 31a	27 6		2 15a	16 4
	Feb.					
Tues.	1	m 8 50	25 7	1	m 3 32	20 5
		10 20a	28 9		3 16a	15 6
Wed.	2	m 10 3	26 6	2	m 4 23	19 2
		11 3a	29 9		4 9a	14 11
Thur.	3	m 10 56	27 6	3	m 5 7	17 11
		11 43a	30 4		4 50a	14 7
Fri.	4	m 11 44	28 2	4	m 5 48	16 10
					5 40a	14 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 22 (Saturday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 30m.
" 23 (Sunday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 30m.
" 31 (Monday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 31m.
Feb. 1 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 31m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 32m.
" 3 (Thursday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 32m.
" 4 (Friday)	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h. 33m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January	28d. 6h	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	" February	3d. 9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	" "	11d. 3h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	" "	19d. 7h.	58-6m. a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 29th January 1916 was 30.141 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare forfeited to his Majesty the copies of a collection of Urdu poems entitled "Nazm-i-Wajahat" ('poems of Wajahat'), the contents of which appear to the Government of the Punjab to be of the nature described in Section 4, sub-section 1 of Indian Press Act inasmuch as they have the tendency to bring into hatred his Majesty's Christian European subjects in British India.

The man, who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative and see how much brighter things look. D 10

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

The disturbance yesterday over the entrance to the Persian Gulf extended westward and has given rain in Baluchistan, the largest amount being two inches at Robat. It has also commenced to affect the plains of north-west India, where the temperature is unusually high.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in north-west India.

DISTURBED WEATHER OFF MEKRAN COAST.

Intimation from the Meteorological Department, Simla, was received on Saturday by the Port Officer, Bombay, to the following effect:—Disturbance off Mekran coast intensified and weather squally especially near entrance to Persian Gulf.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th January 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now in excess during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind and generally clear in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bhuj and Ahmedabad and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is above normal both during the day and at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the western half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—A depression of considerable intensity is shown at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Muscat reported a heavy rainfall of 3-10in. yesterday and Jask reports a fairly heavy fall of 1.70in. to-day. Light precipitation has occurred also at Quetta. Skies have cleared in Rajputana but remain moderately or heavily clouded over the rest of north-west India.

Some showers are likely in Baluchistan A few showers are possible in Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 29th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Totals1st.November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	58.8	44.5	86 ..	3.05		..
Do. (28th) ..	68.7	61.3	80 1.70	2.59		—4.33
Jask ..	75.8	62.4	83 ..	0.89		—1.47
Do. (28th) ..	71.0	65.5	84 0.27	3.87		1.84
Muskat ..	70.8	65.5	91 3.10	3.60		1.61
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	74.9	54.5	69 ..	0.13		—0.55
Rawalpindi ..	70.0	41.2	71 ..	0.23		—3.39
Lahore ..	72.8	47.3	74 ..	0.17		—1.28
Hisar ..	78.5	45.8	57 ..	0.02		..
Ambala ..	75.7	46.1	70 ..	0.28		—2.15
Delhi ..	76.2	54.2	52 ..	0.02		—1.51
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	78.7	53.1	50 ..	0		—0.92
Mainpuri ..	78.3	49.2	71 ..	0.01		—1.21
Jhansi ..	81.5	53.0	45 ..	0.24		—0.79
Cawnpore ..	77.0	49.5	70 ..	0.02		—1.08
Allahabad ..	77.0	50.7	61 ..	0.14		—1.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	79.1	56.2	63 ..	0		—0.48
Karachi ..	84.1	66.0	43 ..	0.13		—0.61
Ajmer ..	82.0	52.4	56 ..	0.05		—0.76
Jaipore ..	83.5	57.1	44 ..	0.11		—0.73
Kotah ..	86.0	56.6	47 ..	0		—0.54
Mount Abu ..	74.0	60.0	41 ..	0		—0.63
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	87.6	56.5	34 ..	0		—0.20
Dwarka ..	86.3	64.7	81 ..	0.19		0.09
Veraval ..	78.4	65.3	86 ..	0		—0.41
Rajkot ..	92.1	60.8	49 ..	0		—0.31
Bhavnagar Para ..	91.6	64.3	69 ..	0		—0.32
Surat ..	93.9	63.9	69 ..	0		—0.23
Ahmedabad ..	93.2	63.8	31 ..	0		—0.21
Deesa ..	93.8	61.4	82 ..	0		—0.29
Neemuch ..	85.0	53.5	51 ..	0.06		—0.47
Indore ..	86.4	53.8	51 ..	0.66		—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	79.9	49.9	64 ..	0.15		—1.32
Saugor ..	83.7	58.0	30 ..	0.09		—1.42
Hoshangabad ..	..	..	.. ..	..		..
Khandwa ..	90.8	54.5	47 ..	0.03		—0.31
Akola ..	92.4	64.6	45 ..	1.72		0.27
Amroati ..	90.3	66.3	36 ..	0.45		—0.98
Nagpur ..	87.6	57.6	51 ..	0.16		—1.42
Chanda ..	89.3	61.6	67 ..	0.62		—0.66
Raipur ..	88.0	56.1	65 ..	0.33		—0.55
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84.2	71.1	86 ..	0.09		—0.45
Ratnagiri ..	84.9	69.1	62 ..	0.81		0.14
Mormugao ..	85.0	69.4	67 ..	0.94		—0.23
Karwar ..	86.3	65.4	91 ..	1.07		—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	92.9	58.5	47 ..	0.16		—0.61
Ahmednagar ..	87.0	57.4	52 ..	3.40		2.32
Poona ..	89.4	57.7	74 ..	0.33		—0.74
Sholapur ..	90.3	63.1	53 ..	1.27		—0.21
Bijapur ..	88.1	65.6	53 ..	0.43		—0.77
Belgaum ..	84.3	58.6	70 ..	1.70		—0.21
Ahmedabad ..	87.6	60.0	40 ..	1.52		0.77
Nizamabad(Indore) ..	89.8	61.7	68 ..	0.88		0.05
Hyderabad ..	85.8	62.7	84 ..	0.79		—0.48
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	86.5	69.1	55 ..	8.17		4.82
Calicut ..	86.8	68.6	76 ..	13 29		7.02
Cochin ..	87.2	69.2	69 ..	8.84		0.33
Colombo ..	87.4	68.4	87 ..	27.84		6.82
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	83.1	66.0	86 ..	20.73		14.51
Bellary ..	89.3	60.7	66 ..	7.28		5.09
Cuddapah ..	89.6	65.4	76 ..	9.44		4.80
Madras ..	84.6	66.5	82 ..	21.24		1.37
Bangalore ..	81.3	54.6	86 ..	3.60		0.01
Coimbatore ..	86.4	68.0	66 ..	6.76		1.84
Trichinopoly ..	88.1	63.5	73 ..	12.73		4.55
Negapatam ..	..	67.0	74 ..	24.23		—4.16

AMERICAN DENTIST.
Dr. H. de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges
All work guaranteed for five years.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 28th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	300
" " Imports	29,000
Mid Americans	7.93—15
Egyptians F. G. F. ..	11.35— 5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Mar. 11.88—15
	July 12.23—14
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar. 11.69—13
..	July 12.14—16

Liverpool Jan. 29th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" Sales of East Indian ..	..
" Imports	26,000
Mid. Americans	..8.08+15
Egyptian F.G.F.	..11.30—5

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 29th.

Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	26,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price	
Jan.	7.71	Unchanged.
Jan.-Feb.	7.71	
Feb.-March	7.68	
March-April	7.65	
April-May	7.62	
May-June	7.59	
June-July	7.55	
July-Aug.	7.51	
Aug.-Sept.	7.41	
Sept.-Oct.	7.28	
Oct.-Nov.	7.21	
Nov.-Dec.	7.17	
Dec.-Jan.	7.13	
Jan.-Feb.	7.08	

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 28th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Jan.	7.71	14
Jan.-Feb.	7.71	14
Feb.-March	7.68	13
March-April	7.65	14
April-May	7.62	14
May-June	7.59	13
June-July	7.55	13
July-Aug.	7.51	13
Aug.-Sept.	7.41	12
Sept.-Oct.	7.28	10
Oct.-Nov.	7.21	10
Nov.-Dec.	7.17	10
Dec.-Jan.	7.13	10
Jan.-Feb.	7.08	10

Liverpool, Jan. 29th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Jan.	7.65	6
Jan.-Feb.	7.65	6
Feb.-Mar.	7.62	6
Mar.-April.	7.59	6
April-May	7.56	6
May-June.	7.53	6
June-July.	7.49	6
July-Aug.	7.46	5
Aug.-Sept.	7.36	5
Sept.-Oct.	7.24	4
Oct.-Nov.	7.17	4
Nov.-Dec,	7.13	4
Dec.-Jan.	7.09	4
Jan.-Feb.	7.04	4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 28th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	5.80	—10
" " Fully Good ..	5.95	
" " Fine	6.10	
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.24	
" " Fully Good ..	6.38	
" " Fine	6.53	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	6.30	
" " " Fine ..	6.60	
M.G. Broach, Good.. ..	7.50	
" " Fully Good ..	7.65	
" " Fine	7.80	
M.G. Scinde, Good.. ..	5.80	
" " Fully Good ..	5.95	
" " Fine	6.10	

Liverpool, Jan. 29th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.75	— 5
" " Fully Good ..	5.90	
" " Fine	6.05	
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.19	
" " Fully Good ..	6.33	
" " Fine	6.48	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	6.25	
" " " Fine ..	6.55	
M. G Broach Good ..	7.45	
" Fully Good ..	7 60	
" " Fine	7.75	
M. G. Scinde Good ..	5.75	
" " Fully Good ..	5.90	
" " Fine	6.05	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28th

	To-day's prices.
March	11.30—10
May	11.49—10
July	11.59—10

Liverpool, Jan. 29th.

	To-day's prices.
March	11.26—4
May	11.45—4
July	11.55—4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 29th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight ..	8,685,000
Egyptian Visible Supply..	....
East Indian " " ..	....
American " " ..	4,453,000
Other " " ..	....
Total Sales..	33,000
East Indian Sales ..	700
Total Speculation ..	2,000
" Export ..	5,000
East Indian Export..	....
" " Stock ..	38,000
" " Forwarded ..	2,400
" " Actual Exports..	100
" " Imports ..	2,000
" " Speculation ..	....
American Afloat ..	190,000
East Indian " ..	8,000
Total Afloat ..	246,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	11,000
" Forwarded	79,000
" Imports	96,000
" Stock	773,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 28th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	49,000
" Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" " to Continent ..	1,000
Futures at New York March .	11.90+11
Futures at New York July ..	12.34+ 9
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.85—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.88—10
Futures at New Orleans March..	11.82+12
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.28+12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	8½
Demand Bills	4.76.15
Silver Commercial Bars	57⅞

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	173,000
" Exports to Great Britain	41,000
" " to France and Continent	22,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,813,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,383,000

New York, Jan. 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	44,000
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York, March ...	11.91 — 8
Futures at New York, July ...	12.27 — 7
Spot Cotton at New York	11.95 + 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	11.75 — 13
Futures at New Orleans, March.	11.70 — 12
Futures at New Orleans, July.	12.17 — 11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¼
Demand Bills	4.76.15
Silver Commercial Bars	56 7/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	27⅛+3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16—1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16—1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½ Unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£462,000
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 300,000 @ 1/4 5/32.	
The sum of £1,000,000 has been Ear-marked from Egypt.	
Consols 2½%	Unchgd. 59½
Rupee Paper 3½%	53½+¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80½unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	69½unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs.	27.98+.2

London, Jan. 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	27—⅛
Closing tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½ Unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
Interest 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 4,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.	
£200,000 has bees earmarked.	
Consols. 2½ %	59—⅛
Rupee Paper 3½%	53¼ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80⅜
Government Securities 3%	69¼
Exchange on London at Paris Francs unchgd.	27.98

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 28th.

3½ % 1925—1928.. ..	£ 89 9/16—3/16
4½ % 1925—1945..	£ 97—1/16

London, Jan. 29th.

3½%	1925/28	..£89⅝+1/16	
4½%	1925/45	..£ 96 15/16—1/16	

SKINS.

London, Jan. 29th.

Sheep Skin sale closed to-day very strong.
Sheep Skins :—
Madras Prime two pence higher.
" Medium } Four pence higher.
" Ordinary }
Sheep Skins Bombay four pence higher.
Sold £ 740,000.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Jan. 28th.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb. Sellers.	69
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Mar. Seller.	66/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian } March Sellers	70
Victorian }	
New South Wales }	

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis. Jan.-Feb. Nominal.	70
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Sellers.	85

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb, Value	83
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April.-May.	77/6

COTTONSEED

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan-Feb. Hull Sellers.	14-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£115
Standard Copper G M.B.	£91¼
Copper Braziers	£127
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	65
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 5-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	3/1 to 3/0½
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe Paid Sellers.	3/2 to 3/1¾

London, Jan. 29th.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb. Sellers	69/3
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. March Sellers	66/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian } March Sellers	70
Victorian }	
New South Wales }	

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.—Not offered.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis Jan.-Feb. Nominal.	70
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Sellers	85

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Sellers.	76/9

COTTONSEED.

Rombay Cottonseed (sound (delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb Hull Sellers.	14-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£115
Standard G. M. B.	£91¼
Copper Braziers	£127
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool.	£23 0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 5-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals : Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	19/9
July.-Sept. Nominal	18/3
Raw Java, O. & F. Bombay and Karachi Feb.-March	19/10½
July-September Nominal	18/4½
Fine White Java O. & F. Calcutta Feb.-March	22
July-September Nominal	20/3
Fine White Java, O. & F. Bombay and Karachi Feb.-March	22/1½
July-September Nominal.	20/4½
Tone.—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. Jan -Feb. Sellers	2/11
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-March. Paid Buyers	3/0¼

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay Jan. 29.

This morning market opened for M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 279¼ a candy and declined to Rs. 278 on some speculative selling.

In other styles no important business was reported.

In Colaba demand for ready cotton is very poor and the tone of the market is quiet.

Quotations are :—
M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 279.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal, at Rs. 214.
M. G. Fine K/Akola March at Rs. 249.
M. G. Fine K/Akola May at Rs. 251.
New Crop 1917 :—
M. G. Fully Good Bengal at Rs. 219.
M. G. Fine K/Akola at Rs. 252.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	279	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	219	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	233	213¼	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	216/7	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	230	218	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	265	..	..	"
M. G Nagpore	265	..	..	"
M G Akola Khgm., ..	248/9	..	..	"
Do. ..	252/3	..	..	May 1916
M. G Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns.. ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagpore	..	..	..	..
M G. Broach	289	..	..	Mar. 1916

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 29th January, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	233	221	213	..	Ready.
	..	222	214	..	1/25 March.
	..	..	229	..	1/25 Jan. 17.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	213	205	..	Ready.
	..	215	..	..	1/25 March.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	228	216	..	Ready.
	..	230	218	..	1/25 March.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	212	..	Ready.
Barsee	..	..	265	..	Ready.
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	249	241	..	Ready.
Akola-Kghm.	..	251	243	..	Ready.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	248	240	..	1/25 March.
	..	250	242	..	1/25 May.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	253	245	..	Ready.
	..	250	..	..	1/25 March.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.	..	256	248	..	Ready.
	..	253	..	..	1/25 March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	260	252	..	Ready.
	..	256	..	..	1/25 March
Nagpore	..	265	257	..	Ready.
Kampt (M.G.)	..	262	..	..	1/25 March
WardhaH'ghat (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready.
	..	260	..	..	1/25 March
Broach (M.G.)	..	289	..	..	Feb./March.
	..	287	..	278	1/25 April
Mathia(M.G.)	..	224	212	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
BhagalkoteBijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	268	Ready
	..	..	..	265	April/May
Sawdg. Dharwar	..	..	..	280	Ready
	..	..	..	288	April/May
Westerns(M.G.)	..	..	..	269	Ready
	..	..	..	267	April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	261	Ready
	..	..	..	259	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	282	Ready
	..	..	..	286	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Muccadum allowance.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 27th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms.			Rail Delivery.	
Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46	0	0	6	14

Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45	8	0	6	13
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45	0	0	6	12
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6	7	0	6	13
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	6	0	6	12
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	4	0	7	10
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7	13	0	8	3
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7	10	0	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	42	8	0	....	
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	41	0	0	....	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40	0	0	....	
Teelseed, Black	36	0	0	....	
Poppyseed, White ..	7	8	0	8	0
Groundnuts	36	4	0	....	
Mowraseed	3	8	0	....	

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	10	0
Linseed May	8	10	0
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept steady to-day. Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares also did not present any fluctuations.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 475.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 430. Centrals to Rs. 1,990 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,490.

Standards kept unchanged at Rs. 1,030.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1 295, declined to Rs. 1,290 but closed at Rs. 1,300.

Currimbhai kept in demand at Rs. 222½. Indore-Malwas were placed at Rs. 235.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 660.

New City of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,005.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were at Rs. 882½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 220½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,107½

Bombay Telephones were placed at Rs. 135.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,495.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate changed hands at Rs. 18

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood at Rs. 107½. Deferred closed at Rs. 28½.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 565.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 81¾.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95¼ (long-dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The most interesting feature of Saturday's market was the renewed inquiry for jute mill shares, although buyers appeared unwilling to give more than Friday's rates. The market ruled quiet and steady for these securities, although there was not a large business passing. Coal shares failed to attract attention and tea shares appeared to be too strongly held to make business possible except at higher rates.

The following sales took place :—

Coal :—Beerbhoom 45.

Jute :—Barnagore (ord) 84, 85, 83, Belvedere (ord) 291, 292, Delta (ord) 393, 394, Empire (ord) 24/6, 24/10, Hooghly (pref) 13/4, 13/8, Kamarhatty (ord) 330, 331, Kelvin (ord) 366, 367, Standard (ord) 280, 281, 284, 285,

Tea :—Parbuttia 180, 181, North Western Cachar 226.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 92/6 to 92/10 and small lots were done at Rs. 82/12 to 82/14.

BANK OF MADARS.

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

The following is from the half-yearly report and statement of the Bank of Madras for the half-year which ended on 31st December, 1915. The demand for money in the earlier part of the half-year was poor and it was difficult to find remunerative employment for the bank's resources. But in the latter half the demand was brisker and full employment was found. The average bank rate for the six months' was 5.54 as compared with 5.16 in corresponding period of last year. At the half-year ending on 30th June, the bank's investments stood below market value, but the heavy fall in the value of the Government securities since then has necessitated heavy writing down. To meet the deficit Rs. 11 lakhs have been taken from the reserve fund and Rs. 1½ lakhs from the profits, which again brings the book value of the securities within market value.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Friday 28th instant.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING AND LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

Dr. F. A. Sibly, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Private Schools' Association, at the University of London on Jan. 4, said the day would come, he hoped, when a University degree would be a *sine qua non* for entrance to the so-called learned professions.

Although inspection and a general estimate of a school as a whole might be valuable for some purposes, and although a skilled inspector might often render great service in calling attention to methods which were obviously wrong, yet, in contemplating any future action whereby secondary schools might be brought under public supervision, examination was of more importance than inspection. It was more likely to be just and impartial, and more helpful to the scholars and more serviceable and satisfactory to their parents.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. A S

LAHORE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

At the Lahore Conspiracy supplementary trial on Saturday, the Special Commissioners examined the accused, who made statements of an exculpatory type. They were emphatic in declaring their loyalty and innocence and some referred to past military services and presence of relations in the British army and even at the Front as constituting proof of active loyalty. Moreover, a few affirmed that they were in prosperous conditions under British Government and thus were vitally interested in maintaining its existence and stability. There could, therefore, be no reason for them to mix up with the movements working to upset the settled order of things. A batch of accused, who were deserters from the army, stated that they had not deserted with any mutinous intention, but merely under the influence of intoxicating drugs. The accused invariably repudiated the confessions that stood in their names and while many generally complained of police high-handedness, a few alleged that their implication in the case was due to refusal to play into the hands of the police by deposing against the men whom they believed to be innocent. One man (Maghar Singh) in admitting the discovery of cartridges at the search of his house, stated that these were the property of Kirpal Singh (police spy), who had managed to pass them into his possession to bring him into trouble out of malice for his refusal to do Kirpal Singh's bidding in domestic affairs.

In addition to the statements made in examination by the Commissioners, almost all the accused are submitting supplementary statements in writing through their counsel.

On Monday the Commissioners will try Ganda Singh on a charge of complicity in the Ferozepore murders.

DR. KRISHNASWAMY IYER'S CASE.

MEDICAL COUNCIL'S ORDER SET ASIDE BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

The Madras Government has passed the following order in the appeal by Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, M.D., against the order of the Medical Council :—

Section 17 of the Madras Medical Registration Act 4 of 1914 lays down that enquiry under section 13 or 16 shall be conducted as far as may be in accordance with the provisions of section 5 and sections 8 to 20 of the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act of 1850. Section 11 of the last named Act provides that a copy of the articles of the charge and a list of documents shall be delivered to the person accused at least three days before the beginning of the inquiry. In the case of Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyer no articles of charge were drawn up, no copy was delivered to the accused, nor was prescribed notice given to him before the enquiry was commenced. This was a material irregularity, by which the accused must be held to have been prejudiced. The order of the Medical Council dated 5th November 1915, including the notice to attend on 1st Monday of March 1916, is set aside as invalid. In these circumstances it is unnecessary to decide the other points raised in the appeal.

FRENCH INDIA.

RUMOURED CESSION OF CHANDER-NAGORE TO THE BRITISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

A strong rumour prevails in this city that Chandernagore, Yanaon and Mahe have been ceded to the British in exchange for Cuddalore and its dependencies.

THE "LIKES" OF MANY.

The following brilliant little dialogue was head at Highgate the other day, when the magistrate decided to send a boy-thief to a training ship.

The Mother : If it was not for the likes of him we should have no Army or Navy.

The Magistrate : It is the example the likes of you set your boys which brings them to court.

The mother pointed to the school attendance officer and delivered her final shaft : "Yes!" she retorted; "and if it wasn't for the likes of us that gentleman would be out of employment."

The "Tribune" learns as at present contemplated there will be no meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council in February. The probabilities are that there will be one meeting on the 13th March and another sometime in April.

(Continued from column 6.)

29th inst. in connection with No. 4 Company and returning on completion of duty.

(Sd.) J DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bom. Vol. Artillery.

NOTICES.

The following surplus stores are for sale and can be purchased from the Quarter Master by the members of the Corps :—
Boots brown per pair Rs. 7-12-0.
Boots black per pair Rs. 6-6-0.

B. V. A. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There will be a spoon shoot at Colaba British Infantry Range at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday the 30th inst. Distances 200, 300, and 500 yds.

A LECTURE ON ANCIENT PERSIA.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati, under the auspices of the Jashan Committee, at Anjuman's Atash Behram this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Parsi Empire at its Zenith," with magic lantern slides. The lecture is open to Parsi ladies and gentlemen. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Preliminary meeting of leading citizens re. welcome to H. E. Lord Hardinge, Municipal Hall, 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation Meeting.

Lecture on "Malaria," by Dr. K. B. Shroff, Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 6-30 p.m.

British and Foreign Bible Society, Annual Meeting of Bombay Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, 6 p.m.

Mr. Jhabvala's Gujarati lecture on "The Parsi Empire at its Zenith" with magic lantern slides, Anjuman's Atash Behram, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

Excelsior Theatre Opening of Bandman Opera Season "The Only Girl" at 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. "The Spender."

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORY OF
DEAR MEHRA ARDESHIR.

Who passed away on the 30th January, 1913.

A Life.
Of perfect service rendered, duties done
In charity, soft speech and stainless days,
These riches shall not fade away in Life,
Nor any death dispraise.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding,

Jan. 31.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 5th :—

Sergeant E. G. Pearson and Corporal W. T. Nash.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers under Captain H. J. Wallis, (I.A.) to-day Monday 31st inst. at the "Times of India" Office at 6-15 p.m.

Embarkation.—To-day Monday 31st Jan. A and C Troops Alexandra Dock Jetty End 7 a.m.

Parades.—C and D Troops will parade on Tuesday 1st February at Santa Cruz. Dress, Drill Order khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifles and sword.

A and B Troops will parade on Wednesday the 2nd February at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station (all members will attend). Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifles, sword and Bandolier.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, 2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E. Commanding,

Jan. 31.

15 Range—The range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows :—
Monday January 31st, Standard Test, any Company.
Tuesday Feb. 1st F Coy.
Wednesday, Feb. 2nd B Coy.
Thursday Feb. 3rd F Coy. (Train leaves Victoria Terminus 6-15 a.m.)

The range will be closed after the 3rd prox. until further orders, but Officers Commanding Coys, having any men left to complete musketry should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

16 Billets.—A, E, J Coys will proceed to billets under Company arrangements on Friday February 4th. No men must travel without tickets which will be issued by Officers Commanding Coys. who should submit a return to Headquarters by 6 p.m. Tuesday February 1st stating probable numbers of Officers and men in their Companies who will attend.

17. Cadet Coys.—The Officer Commanding will inspect cadet companies on Tuesday February 8th at times and places notified to Officers Commanding Cadet Coys.

18. Transfer.—No. 7719 Cr. Sergt. H. L. Inwood, C Coy. is transferred to Active Service Coy. from 28th January 1916.

19. Appointment.—No. 8616 Vol. D. G. Ross, Active Service Coy. is appointed provisional Lance Corporal from the 27th instant.

13. Parade.—E (Cyclists) Coy. will parade once a week until further notice, i.e. on Wednesday evening at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Capt. Newman Taylor, Commanding,

Jan. 29.

No. 39.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing 30th Jan. 1916 :—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

No. 40.—PARADES.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows :—
Wednesday 2nd proximo at 7 a.m. 16in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.
Saturday 5th proximo at 7 a.m. 16in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COY.

The E. E. Coy. will parade on Wednesday the 2nd proximo at Apollo Bunder at 6-15 p.m. for Defence Light Manning.

No. 41.—ENROLMENTS.

No. 1143 Gr. Dixon F. having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 2 Company with effect from 28-1-16.

No. 42.—STRENGTH.

The undermentioned are struck off from dates stated :—
No. 219 Sapper Bertram struck off from 24-1-16.
No. 227 Sapper Lonergan T. struck off from 21-1-16.
No. 223 Sapper Cockburn J. H. struck off from 26-1-16.
No. 248 Sapper Godfrey P. struck off from 19-1-16.
No. 269 Sapper Vincent H. R. struck off from 20-1-16.
No. 254 Sapper Smith G. N. struck off 26-12-15. from 26-1-16.
No. 259 Sapper Hopper J. struck off from No. 43.—WARRANTS.

Nos. 138 and 139 were issued to C.S.M.I., W. C. Morey to proceed to Ahmedabad on

(Continued in column 5.)

MAHALUXMI RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

NOVEL BETTING SYSTEM.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The Ninth Extra Meeting at Mahaluxmi last Saturday concluded the first half of the Bombay season's racing programme, so that we still have a fairly long and troublous journey to negotiate, before the restful five months' recuperative spell sets in, to restore the depleted exchequer and put us again in a condition to make a show at resisting the process of attrition at Poona, as exercised by the merciless gnawing of the insidious, nibbling Tote. A correspondent, apparently in a paroxism of hysterical grief at his inability to spot winners, has forwarded me a soul-stirring poetic wail for publication as an original effusion, forgetting probably, that there are some amongst us old enough to expose his impertinent piracy of Miss Florence L. Carter's beautiful lines, "Weary," popularised a few decades ago by being sympathetically set to music by Virginia Gabriel:

WEARY.

Weary of living, so weary,
Longing to lie down and die,
To find for the heart crushed and weary,
The end of the "Extras" so nigh.
Weary so weary of waiting,
For "form" that will never come true,
For a real honest race horse to help me,
To pay all the bills that are due.

Weary so weary of waiting—
Waiting for straight-runners fleet,
To land, Ah! to land a fair "divvy,"
And collar t'e money so sweet.
For the notes to be slipped 'twixt my fingers,
And folded away out of sight,
A huge bank balance to make me,
Unspeakably happy and bright.

Tired, so tired of punting,
'Way down the dark stream of life,
Tired of wasting my earnings,
On nags that abjure toil and strife.
Wishing and waiting so badly,
For those "tryers" that never will be.
Willing to die, Oh! so gladly,
If the dash'd brutes will all die with me.

As opposed to this dreadfully depressing and despondent condition, I am previleged to publish for the benefit of suffering racing humanity, the joyful, exhilarating experiences of a grateful patron of our Western India racing, who, in the exuberance of his spirits at having landed a *coup* over my esteemed friend Welcome last Saturday, has given me permission to accord full publicity to a system his long experience on the turf has enabled him to perfect, of reducing Tote betting to a profitable certainty without an atom of risk and quite a reasonably small capital. By means of a little patient research through the racing back numbers, our successful friend has catalogued about a dozen horses of accepted merit whose performances alternating between Bombay and Poona have convincingly proved, they are in the habit of winning a race or two during the respective seasons.

It may be only a single race, but it *wins* and this fact is the foundation upon which the system is based. When a member of this catalogue of celebrities makes his first season's appearance in public, five tickets are invested on him. If he runs down the street an extra ticket is added each time he makes his appearance until a bracket is earned. And then he is washed off the slate for the remainder of the season. He may win again each succeeding Saturday, but so far as the system is concerned he is to be considered "dead" for the rest of the season and not touched again under any consideration. The longer victory is deferred the better for the system: the public get disgusted and drop the horse, and the pool is usually in the end divided mainly between the operator of the system and the horse's connections. When the catalogue consists of about a dozen horses the number running "on the string" rarely exceeds three or four: winners get washed off and new ones come on. I have promised not to divulge what this particular exponent of the system has gathered in up to the end of the Ninth Extra, but this much I can say, the amount of the winnings would surprise most people. On Welcome Rs. 90 had to be invested, making Rs. 350 since this horse's first essay in the Byculla Plate at the Second Extra, with Hardy up, when I commented unfavourably on his disappointing run. The nine tickets on Saturday resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,715-8 and Welcome is now washed off for the season.

In exploiting the system a thorough knowledge of racing form is not necessary, though it often assists materially in adding a horse to the list which might otherwise escape attention. My friend expressed the belief that not a few are at present actively engaged on the system, as his profits at Bombay are not so great this year as in past seasons, but as he is of opinion, that if the proposition received more public attention it would result in a more equable distribution of vested money, the effect on the quality of the racing would in the long run be considerable. The initial bet may be commenced at even fractions of a ticket with a small confederacy. An owner who is not exactly a fool does not incur heavy training expenses on animals that cannot pay their way by winning occasionally—they must win sometimes, this is the crux of the system. A certain amount of racing knowledge and experience is required for compiling the catalogue, and the more one possesses the better. To be a good judge of certain types and conditions of training and riding humanity, is an important qualification, which the turf investor should make it his business to acquire. This, however, is not an indispensable item, as the system can be effectively worked without such knowledge. There may be a weak link in the chain somewhere in theory, but in practice, I can safely assert, there is no better way of circumventing the unscrupulous tactics of the ultra smart brigade, which are so much in evidence at present, if the system is worked cautiously and with ordinary business foresight.

The Sandhurst Plate, a race for newly landed Arabs, was so generously responded to, it had to be cut up into three divisions, each of which provided an interesting and instructive event, inasmuch as they served to show how accurately even the green, half-trained son of the desert is capable of reproducing his past form, so long as his sporting aspirations remain untrammelled by outside influences. The third division, which opened the proceedings, disclosed that General Obaidulla Khan is possessed of another budding champion in Come Soon, who from all appearances has just as promising a future as his brilliant stable companion Aurora, in fact he is likely to prove the more useful of the two, being a five-year-old and being more likely to get under the measuring stick as a pony, than the more youthful Aurora, who is a four-year-old and therefore still growing. Both of these ponies were culled from Mr. Ebraim Mana's season's importations, and this enterprising Arab dealer has once more to be congratulated on his success. Mr. Mana is probably the best judge of a galloping Arab we have, and a season seldom passes by without one or more of his selections coming into prominence as a capable performer on the turf. The Mana family comprises a well-known trio, Zamil the clever Arab jockey being one of them, another being Mr. Abdulla Mana who is at present in Bombay directing the business in the absence of the chief, Mr. Ebraim.

Mr. Goculdass's Centaur, on his previous attractive runs, was of course strongly supported, and though he does not appear to be any class with Come Soon, ran a creditable second. Mr. A. S. Oomer possesses a nice horse in Sultan, who showed he can gallop a bit. Sultan still looks slack and soft, and may be calculated to improve considerably as he trains on. He will run a stone better as his capabilities are further developed with work. Tigris is another fine looking four-year-old grey that is certain to improve and likely to earn a bracket before the season closes.

In point of time, if the indication at present is of any material value, Planet's performance in the second division was the most attractive, and I am now thoroughly convinced that Mr. Cecil's grey must have had a bad night in his box previous to the afternoon of the Seventh Extra, when Aurora gave him such a convincing dressing-down in the Ispahan Plate, and it would not surprise me in the least to see him account for Aurora the next time they meet. Master Key, another of the General's new ones, was deemed in some quarters to be equal to disputing the honours with Planet, probably by the stable's line through Aurora, but he made a poor show comparatively speaking. Gazal, a six-year-old fourteen hander, ran second to Planet and will turn out a useful member of the pony division in the near future, having a life measurement.

The surprise packet in the first division was the Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's Angler, who ran second to Aurora, the time being returned at 1min. 24 3/5 secs. Angler, in the second division of the Ispahan Plate about ten days earlier could not do better than an indifferent fourth to Mahmoodia in 1 min. 28 1/5 secs. Now there is clearly something wrong here, either in the way our timing operations are conducted or about Angler's running, and to find out which it was, should provide a fit subject for an enquiry. Aurora won with consummate ease as anticipated, and Refusal's third showed that he can be counted on as one of the promising sort. In a gallop he is reported to have kept Ajax hopping along on his top over five furlongs: at what margin weights was not disclosed—four stone I imagine.

Everyone was, or should have been, pleased to see Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Pension win the Elephanta Plate. This owner's horses are invariably run in the most sporting manner possible and I would like to see him win oftener than he does. More's the pity that he cannot see his way to add a little class to his small all-horse stable and fly for higher game. The astounding stories which have been put into circulation regarding Persistence's inflated merits cannot but be most embarrassing to Mr. J. L. Ainsworth his owner, for the genuine public support accorded to this horse on his recent ventures have been out of all proportion to the wretched form he has displayed and a great loss to investors. When he ran fourth to Pretty Good Sort in the Newmarket Plate on the previous Saturday, I am credibly informed that at an enquiry, Buckley attributed his failure to being squeezed on the rails. If this were the case, something more untoward than rail pressure must have influenced Persistence more adversely still on Saturday, probably a bad start. Personally I don't think the horse is any good and should be left alone in the future. Chastity, a visitor from Ceylon, in my opinion would have won this race in spite of her 9st. 10lbs. crusher, had she been better served at the home turn, where a lot of ground appeared to be lost.

Welcome of course bobbed up serenely in the first division of the Parel Plate. I knew it would come, the only question was, when? Having no Eldorado or Etul to harrow his hyper-sensitive temperament, he must have taken heart on this occasion. A comfortable dividend of only Rs. 229-8 will now enable him to curl up and go to sleep until the memories of his brilliant victory have subsided, when probably another long-priced laurel will adorn his cunning old noddle. Paradise and Quality also paid remunerative prices, and taken generally, the afternoon might be said to have been one of surprises all through. A lot more could be said about some of the racing, but as it is quite likely important deliberations may be already in progress, I have no desire to anticipate.

THE SANDHURST PLATE. (Division III)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1915, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 6lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply) Penalties—Winners once 7lbs. twice 10lbs. oftener 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Genl. Obaidulla Khan's COME SOON, 8-6, Purtoosingh 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's CENTAUR, 8-3, Barrett 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's SULTAN, 8-7, Hardy ... 3
Mr. A. Nanjee's ACE OF ROYALS, 8-7. Zamil 4

Also Ran:—Sagacious 8-7 Harrison, Tigris 8-7 F. Templeman, Anveri 8-7 Mitchell, Neptune 8-6, Native, Royal Prince 8-3 Mujeed, Milos 8-3 Trenoweth, Field Marshal 8-3 Ebrahim, Orion 7.5 cd. Woods, Monarch 7-5 cd Buckley.

The Race:—When they had settled down, at the half-mile Come Soon was leading from Sagacious and at the three furlongs the latter gave way to Orion, Centaur, Sultan and Ace of Royals. Turning into the straight Orion compounded and Come Soon went on to win comfortably by 2½ lengths—1—½. Time 1-24⅘.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 47-8. Places Rs. 14-8, 12, 18.

THE SANDHURST PLATE. (Division II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1915, direct from the country of foaling. W. A reduced 6lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. Cecil's PLANET, 8-10, Zamil 1
Messrs. Moosajee and Syed Mahomed's GAZAL, 8-7, Templeman 2
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's MASTER KEY, 8-7, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ROYAL ENSIGN, 7-5, Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Mahmoodia 9.0 Trenoweth Rahad 8-10 Pratt, Coromandel 8-7 A. Templeman, Portugal 8-7 Barrett, Sabir 8-6 Hardy, Ace of Diamonds 8-3 Fahad, Rising Star 8-3 Buckley, Speculation 8-3 Keess, Mandala 7.5 cd. 7-7 Mujeed, Leader 7-5 cd. 7-9 Woods.

The Race:—Master Keys appeared to be showing the way to Speculation at first At the three furlongs. Planet had got into his stride and Zamil loosing his head, he came away and won easily by 2½ lengths—½—3. Time—1.24. Young Keess parted company with Speculation, but fortunately did not appear to be much the worse of the accident.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 21-8. Places Rs. 13, 24-8, 13.

THE PAREL PLATE. (Division II).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Messrs. Gocudas and Mathradass's PARADISE, 7-13, Barrett 1
Mr. A. W. Essa's SAFI, 7-8 cd. 7-9 Buckley 2
Mr. Syed Rashid's AMERICAN SPOT, 8-6 cd. 8-7, Hardy 3
Mr. Haji Ahmed Baghdadi's SHAILAN, 7-3 cd. 7-7, Mujeed 4

Also Ran:—Nassau 9-3 Trenoweth, Mount Pleasant 9-2 Ameen, Columbus 8-12 Zamil, Present 8-11 Mitchell, Cardiff 8-10 Harrison, Challenger 8-9 Purtoosingh, Murpho 8-8 F. Templeman, England 8-6 A. Templeman, Arabian Consul 8-5 Native, Highborn 8-0 Native, Active 7-9 Pullin, Tawakul 7-8 cd. 7-12 Coomber, Ladakh 6-9 cd. 6-12 Etul.

The Race:—Ladakh led off but was soon passed by Safi Columbus and Paradise. At the bend Paradise brushed up a bit and challenged Safi down the straight, winning a good race by 1 length—2—1½. Time—1.39⅘.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 256. Places Rs. 56. 21-8, 18-8.

THE SANDHURST PLATE. (Division I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 6lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply) Penalties—Winners once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Genl. Obaidulla Khan's AURORA, 8-10, Purtoosingh 1
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ANGLER, 7-5 cd. 7-9, Buckley 2
Mr. Heath's REFUSAL 7-5, Pullin 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's PORRIDGE, 8-11, Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Archer 8-7 F. Templeman, Golden Sparrow 8-7 A. Templeman, Nyvaro 8-7 Pratt, Crusader 8-6 cd. 8-7. Hardy, Acetine 8-3 Zamil, Justice 8-3 Mujeed, Caledonia 8-3 Trenoweth, Evanhoe 7-9 Dhonde, Azad 7-5 cd. 7-8 Ebrahim.

The Race:—Nyvaro showed up slightly ahead of Golden Sparow, with Crusader and Angler close up. Caledonia spurted ahead for a furlong. At the two furlongs Aurora took up the running and won easily. From the bend Angler, Porridge and Refusal had a good set to amongst themselves. Won by 2½ lengths—½—2. Time—1-24 3/5.

Totes Paid:—Win. Rs. 16-8. Places Rs. 13-8 20, 61-8.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Winner, Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Welton Bartleet's PASHA. 7.13. Bullock 1
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's MALAYEB, 8-5. Purtoosingh 2
Messrs. Goculdas and Mathradass's ROYAL COURT, 9-3, Barrett 3
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's KHEDAVI MISEER, 8-2, Buckley 4

Also Ran:—Harry Johnson 9-5 Trenoweth Solar Star F. Templeman, Young Hyderi 8-8 Money, Bruce 8-2 cd. 8-4 A. Templeman, Bhatty Chief 8-1 Mujeed.

The Race:—When they rolled into view from the back-block's Young Hyderi was in front, followed by Bhatty Chief and Pasha. At the mile Bhatty Chief dropped back, but again ran up second at the 6 furlongs, with Bruce next. At the five furlongs Bhatty Chief ran into the lead. At the half mile Pasha was running second, with Khedavi Miseer third. At three furlongs Malayeb went to the front and the Goculdass pair moved up. In the straight a good race between Pasha and Malayeb, the former just winning by a head—2—1½. Time—2.52 4/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 18, 16, 31-8.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd division.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's PENSION, 9-4, Hardy 1
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's ST. ALBAN, 9-4, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's NORTH, 9-1, A. Templeman 3
Mr. De Soysa's CHASTITY, 9-10, Trenoweth 4

Also Ran:—Persistence 9-7 Buckley, Strathroyal 9-6 Hill, Adelaide 8-6 F. Templeman, R. G. 7-7 Mujeed, Bonfire 7-4 Harrison, Seeta 6-7 Mooney.

The Race:—Seeta showed the way to St. Alban. After a furlong the latter was passed by Bonfire and Pension. At the two furlongs. Pension went to the front and kept there chased home by St. Alban and North, Chastity on the outside running fourth. Won by ½ length short head—neck. Time—1-15.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 99. Places Rs. 63-8, 32-8. 71.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's QUALITY, 7-9, Pullin 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's RUBY MINE 8-12, Barrett 2
Mr. M. Haji Ali's VELLARD, 8-2, A. Templeman 3
Mr. De Souza's MAASAL, 9-5, Hardy 4

Also Ran:—Lord Roseberry 9-3. Trenoweth, Nainava 9-2 Purtoosingh, Tenebreuse 8-12 F. Templeman, Full Moon 8-1, Harrison, Sirmust 7-10 Buckley.

The Race:—Run on the "straight," Nainava appeared to lead for the best part of the journey, until collared by Quality and Ruby Mine nearing home, the former winning by 1 length—1½—¼. Time—1-5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 119-8. Places Rs 27-8, 22-8, 20-8.

THE PAREL PLATE.—(Division I).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third. Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Nasar Abdoola's WELCOME, 9-0, Hill 1
H. H. Jam Sahib's BIGLIG, 8-11, F. Templeman 2
Mr. Dara Cowasji's RED CROSS, 9-4, Hardy 3
Mr. Cassumbhoy's TAWDRY, 8-0, Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Black Ivory 9-2 Trenoweth Saood 8-11 Mujeed, Maurice 8-8 Pratt, Kaiumers 8-7 Purtoosingh, Ben Hur 8-7 Luckman, Lot 8-7 Coomber, Sphere 8-4 A. Templeman Heliograph 8-3 Zamil, Nasirabad 8-3 Bullock, Mutar 8-2 Native, Abdul 8-1 Barrett Shemran 7-12 Buckley.

The Race:—A straggling start, with two or three tailed-off. At half-mile Maurice appeared to be in front with Shimran. At the bend Biglig, Black Ivory and Red Cross became prominent with Welcome handy on the rails. A good race down the straight resulted in Welcme winning by a neck—neck—head. Time—1-39 2/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 229-8. Places Rs. 69-8, 58, 50-8.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

The following is the Civil Service Cup result:—

Symptoms 1
Lady Bunny 2
Dick Turpin 3

LAWN TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

ATKINSON AND JEANE WIN MEN'S DOUBLES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship tournament came to a close this evening with the final in the Men's Doubles, Atkinson and Jeane beating Warden and Shallow by three straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, and 8—6. Atkinson was certainly the best player in the field and gave exhibition of some masterly strokes. But for Warden's tiring badly a closer game would have been witnessed. Play over, Mr. F. H. Stewart, President of the Calcutta Cricket Club, congratulated the winners of several competitions and suitably encouraged the runners-up. Lady Sanderson then handed over the trophies to the winners and the runners-up. With three hearty cheers for Lady Sanderson the proceedings concluded.

CARNIVAL AT SKATING RINK.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended the Grand Carnival held at the Elysium Skating Rink, on Saturday, in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Imperial War and Relief Fund. The Rink was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. An interesting programme of sports was gone through, after which H. E. Lady Willingdon distributed the prizes. The result of the sports were:—

1. Hobble Skirts v. Crinolines Race—Mr. Svamber.
2. Gingerbeer and Bun Race—Mr. Svamber and Miss Durkin.
3. Apple Biting on Skates—Mr. Svamber.
4. Balaclava Melee—Mr. Svamber.
5. Obstacle Race—Mr. Svamber.
6. Obstacle Race (for Rink "chokras")—Rink boy No. 2.
7. Rink Derby Race—Mr. Cornfield.
8. Tug-of-war on Skates—Bombardier Durnin.

Messrs. Soundy and Company, the Proprietors, placed the Rink at the disposal of the organisers at a merely nominal cost to cover expenses and Mr. Soundy of that firm and Mr. Gunn were responsible for the highly amusing and very successful programme of competitions. Messrs. Meherally and Company of Carnac Road materially assisted in the furnishing arrangements and the tastefully laid out and decorated refreshment lawn adjoining the Rink was fully equipped by Messrs. Mongini and Company who also made generous arrangements for the supply of refreshments and lent several members of their staff to assist in the serving of these. The buffet was presided over by several of the Sisters and Nurses of St. George's Hospital and all through the evening souvenirs, flags, sweets and rosettes were being sold by several well known and popular lady helpers in Bombay.

A BENGAL VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

TWO MAHOMEDANS SHOT DEAD BY CO-RELIGIONISTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Information has reached the Alipore district police that a Mahomedan named Sheik Razak of Solemanpore in Jessore District has absconded after shooting two of his co-religionists dead. It is stated that the victims of the outrage were walking along the village road on Friday evening when the assassin, who was hiding in a bush, suddenly confronted them and shot them dead. Ill-feeling between the parties is stated to be the motive of the crime.

The "Pioneer" says nothing is known in Delhi of the rumour in circulation in Southern India that negotiations are pending for exchange between the British and the French Governments of Chandernagore and Cuddalore.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi and Mr. Shiddappa Kamali are candidates for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the municipalities in the Southern Division, while the Hon. Rao Bahadur Rodda, Mr. Narayanrao Karguddi and Rao Saheb Shiramurti Swamy Kanabargi are candidates for election by the District Local Boards in the same division. In the Central Division the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole is again standing for election by the District Local Boards with Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan of Nasik as his rival.

"MILESTONES."

PRODUCTION IN BOMBAY.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

It is a long time since Bombay playgoers have assisted at so important a theatrical event as the production of "Milestones" by the Howitt-Phillips Company at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night. We have not had a serious theatrical season since this company left us considerably more than a year ago, and we may well envy Calcutta which enjoyed recently a seventh month's season of comedy and drama under the impressarioship of Mr. Howitt and Mrs. Phillips at popular prices, and has been revelling during the past few weeks in an Italian Opera Company, the Howitt-Phillips Company and the Bandmann Company all playing at the same time. It were to be wished that Bombay would give such support to the present season at the Opera House as would suggest such an experiment as proved so highly successful in Calcutta. But we have our doubts whether Bombay is yet sufficiently awake theatrically to bring about such a desirable consummation, though the substantial patronage accorded to the opening night of the season was sufficiently promising.

Although "Milestones" comes to Bombay as a novelty, it was produced in London as long as March the 5th, 1912, a long interval of four years to this year of grace 1916, to mark how advanced we are!—nearly long enough to be an epoch and to make necessary the addition of another milestone to Mr. Arnold Bennet's and Mr. Knoblauch's three acts to bring the play up to date. One can well understand why "Milestones" had such a success in London, but one is a little disappointed to find on seeing it that more has not been made of an idea that is original and almost inspired. The scheme of carrying the same theme through three generations and allowing two generations to grow into a third before the audience, each exhibiting the idosyncracies in its old or middle age which it so greatly despised in its youth, is brilliant. And the periods chosen naturally lend themselves to the most humourous handling. In the first act we have John Rhead the brilliant young engineer, breaking with his firm because he is convinced of the future for iron ships, and his elderly partner and the latter's son are hidebound conservatives who regard his ideas as a sort of lunacy. At the same time they refuse to sanction the engagement of the elder partner's daughter to Rhead, shutting their ears to the plea that because Rhead believes in iron ships is no reason why his would-be fiancée should be made unhappy for life. In the next act we have moved on a generation and we find Rhead, in the fifties, brilliant and successful, just as sceptical regarding steel for ships as his old partner was about iron when he was young, and exercising the same arbitrary control over his daughter's affections as very nearly brought about the ruin of his own happiness twenty-five years before. Then we move on to the present day and the whole story is repeated in another generation with Rhead, as a grandfather, more conservative and more autocratic and selfish than ever,—though the results differ, as a concession apparently to the craving of audiences for happy endings to their comedies.

Apart from the entertaining psychological aspect of all this, the play lends itself, as might be expected, to much humourous treatment in the dialogue and the contrasting vanities in costume and speech of each period. It would be difficult to find in English history a period so full of change, social, material and moral as that from 1860 to 1912. And one felt that there were greater opportunities in this respect than the dramatists availed themselves of,—such little foibles for instance as the proud description of the young lady in the first act of the hotwater apparatus, recently installed in the house, a wonder of wonders, consisting of the now obsolete boiler behind the kitchen range, the temperature of the water depending largely on whether the joint was to be well cooked or underdone! And, again, the horrified comment of the conservative Mr. Rhead in 1885 at the idea of having the electric light installed in his works. There was room surely for some more of these amusing little touches. There was yet more entertainment in the spectacle of the costumes of the different periods. We dont know how many on Saturday night were able to remember the days of the crinoline, but some of us were old enough to remember those of the bustle, the ridiculous little sailor hats perched rakishly on the edge of the forehead and the blue serge jerseys worn with plaid skirts caught up by a dress preserver; and it was a great joy to see these monstrosities, that we once regarded as normal garnishings of the female form again, and to realise what hideous monstrosities are tolerated in the name of fashion. The ladies had it mostly to themselves in this respect. The changes in maculine attire have not been so remarkable. But the contrast between, for instance, 1885 and 1912 was less marked than it should have been, as most of the male members of the cast had failed to do the thing thoroughly. The tightly buttoned single-breasted frock coat and tight trousers were missing, and there was a suspicious appearance of the same dress trousers being made to do duty in 1860 as in 1912.

But these minor solecisms apart, the playing and presentation of the piece was excellent. Mr. Howitt's quiet Whyndhamesque manner was admirably suited to his part in the first two acts, and both he and Miss Barraclough, who played the part of his wife, passed from youth to middle age and thence to the verge of senility with perfect art, their acting when they reached the latter stage being altogether admirable. Another striking performance in this respect was that of Miss Isabel Fladgate, in the part of Rhead's sister, whose engagement is broken off in the first act and who passes thence to a middle-aged spinsterhood and afterwards to a tottering old maidhood, ever struggling to prevent the fate which has destroyed her own happiness overtaking those of the succeeding generations. Miss Gertrude Godart, who will be remembered as one of the most talented members of the company, gave a delightful representation of Emily Rhead, the young lady of the eighties, who is so easily turned from the choice of her own heart to the middle aged peer chosen by her father. Other parts were more or less, capably played by Messrs. Rawdon, Elegart, Lawson, Thomson and Dryden; and Miss Doris Phillips,—as always very winsome and attractive,—and Miss Lilian Stanbridge, who was undeniably funny but too exaggerated.

To-night the Company will produce Hall Caine's drama "The Prodigal Son."

A SHIP'S CHIEF ENGINEER DROWNED.

EVIDENCE IN CORONER'S COURT

Dr. Nunan, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court on the body of Alexander Hamilton, Chief Engineer of the steamship Bellview.

Herbert S. Allison, second officer of steamer Aviemoor identified the body of the deceased, who, he said, came with him and others on board the Aviemoor at No. 6 Dock, at night on the 26th instant. The deceased left the witness room at 3 in the morning went on the deck and was walking down the ladder. After a time the witness was informed by the coolies that a saheb had fallen in the water. The Chief Officer of the Bellview went into the water with a rope, but could not find the deceased who had fallen down that side of the ship which was away from the wharf. There had been no row or disturbance at all, and the deceased was not followed by anyone out of the room. The deceased must have tripped; he was in good spirits and was quite sober.

A dock labourer, named Abdul Gafoor, deposed that he was working on the Aviemoor on the night of the 26th instant. At 3 in the morning while the witness was holding a guide rope, he saw the deceased passing behind him. Witness was looking up when he heard a splash, and he did not see the deceased as he looked round. The sahebs were then informed. He had not heard any exclamation before that. The space was open, and the deceased could have walked through without jumping. The witness himself nearly fell, as the place was slippery.

Inspector Gough of the Princess and Victoria Docks deposed that as soon as he heard of the death of the deceased he went on board the steamer Bellview and got letters from the Captain and the Chief Officer of that ship. Mr. Halliday, the Chief Officer, wrote that he was in the deceased's company on the Aviemoor where he heard that the deceased had fallen in the water. The witness then jumped down with a rope and supported the deceased's body for a little while, but had to let go through fatigue. He did not suspect foul play.

The Captain deposed that he did not suspect foul play and believed the statements made by the Chief Officer and the second officer of the Aviemoor. He thought it was an accident. The dock was dragged, but the body was recovered only on Friday night. He was satisfied that the death was due to an accident.

The jury returned a verdict of death from accidental drowning.

AYAH FOUND DEAD.

LIVER AND HEART RUPTURED.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Emmie-David, an ayah, aged 28, residing at Mint Road, Bombay. Inspector Fuller led the evidence.

Augustine Fernandez, an employee of a Cinematograph Co., said the deceased, who was his wife and lived with him, had been suffering from fever for the past eight days. The fever stopped on Friday. She went out in search of employment at 10 a.m. and did not return till 10 p.m. the following day. She was drunk when she came and said she had spent her own money on drink. He laid her on the cot about 11 p.m. He went to sleep and later on at 12-30 p.m. he got up to let another employee of the Cinema in, named Lawrence David. His hand came on the deceased. She was cold. He examined her and found she was dead. She had lived happily with him, and had never expressed suicidal intentions. She was his mistress. She used to drink. She complained of a burning sensation over the heart. She was making something like a hiccoughing sound. She said she had got drunk the day before. Her silver bangles were missing. She said she had kept them with a certain man and again she said she did not know where they were.

Lawrence David said that the deceased returned home on Saturday at 10 p.m. She was the worse for liquor. He was first in the room and the last witness came afterwards. At 8-30 he had had his food and gone out leaving the deceased and the last witness in the room. He returned home at 12-30. The last witness opened the door. He touched witness and said the deceased was cold and dead. The deceased and the last witness used to live amicably. She had had fever for several days.

Chhagan Bhaichand, a hawker of sweetmeats, said he was standing at the door of his room in the same house, when the deceased came staggering. She went inside and lay herself down or fell down on her cot. She was not struck by the first witness.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, said he found the liver ruptured. The heart was also ruptured, and the sac in which the heart is held, distended with blood. Four ribs on the right side were broken behind and one of them was also broken in front. Death was due to these injuries, which might have been caused by blows or by kicks. He hardly thought that the injuries could have been caused by a fall, though they might probably have been caused by a crush. He did not detect any smell of alcohol.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 31, 1916.

AFTER EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

"War is only beginning for us," is the striking phrase in which Mr. Lloyd George sums up the position of affairs after eighteen months of war. There is ample justification for a statement which *prima faciae* sounds so paradoxical. The admitted facts are that the Allies never foresaw, and were emphatically not forearmed for, the war. As all the world is now aware, the enemy Powers had an enormous lead as against the Allies by virtue of their long preparation for the war. Whereas the enemy preparations were complete years before the Prussians let loose the dogs of war on Europe, the Allies were practically unprepared and, as far as Britain, at any rate, is concerned without the rudiments of war organisation in men or armaments. The British navy was ready, but the campaign, in its earlier stages, was essentially a land campaign, and all the fleets in the world would not have saved Paris or Calais. Some enemy miscalculations saved the extremely critical situation for Europe which arose in August-September, 1914. The first was the storm of indignation with which the violation of Belgian territory was received by Belgium and by Europe, and, secondly, the great efforts made by France and Russia, and in a lesser degree by Britain, to delay and ultimately to defeat the almost fatal thrust on Paris. Then the great Hun hosts were held up almost at the gates of Paris, and the story since then constitutes an unbroken record of beating them back inch by inch and foot by foot. Confining our attention for the moment to Britain itself, the balance of initial disadvantage could only be slowly redressed, but it has been redressed steadily and effectively. The mobilisation of an Empire, unfamiliar with the military traditions of the Central Powers and averse from being hustled by military necessities, was naturally a slow process. But if history notes how foolish Britain was in not being forewarned, it will also recognise how wonderfully the Empire rallied to the Flag, and, in the process, demonstrated the fatal miscalculations of Germany, first, as to Britain's capacity for military action, and, secondly, as to the unity of the Empire. The results are patent to-day. While Britannia rules the waves, reducing the German fleet to abject impotence, the Allies have brought up their reserves of men and have built up their reserves of ammunition to a point at which their absolute superiority to the enemy in both respects is absolutely manifest. It has taken eighteen months to do this, but it is a feat of military genius and of truly Imperial organising capacity such as the scrolls of time cannot match. "War is only beginning for us,"—for the Allies,—in spite of blunders, for no merely human calculations could have avoided them. The only consolation, if consolation it can be called, lies in the fact that the enemy Powers have made blunders, too.

THE ENEMY BLUNDERS.

The greatest of the enemy blunders was their total miscalculation of the strength of their Fleet, resulting in its being shut up within the safe harbourage of its minefields in the North Sea, the destruction of German mercantile trade, the economic strangling of the Central Powers, and the loss of that patchwork of colonial dominions which lay at the mercy of the one Power in the world which can claim to be the mistress of the seas. The more outstanding features of the military blunders may be briefly noticed. As we have said, one of the greatest blunders was the miscalculation as to the military capacity of the Allies and of the enormous resources in men and ammunition which it was in their power to draw upon. Whilst the Allies have been mobilising their forces, military and financial, the Central Powers have been demobilising theirs,—dispersing their already attenuated strength. There was a method in this madness, it must be confessed. For they had a series of conquests and victories to show,—for home consumption. Belgium overrun; Russia expelled from Poland and Galacia; Servia under the Prussian boot-heel; Montenegro desolute; Turkey at the Kaiser's footstool. Do not these look great and striking achievements? Yes, on the surface. But, really and essentially, these conquests and victories typify the gigantic blunder of the enemy militarist policy, for whilst the Allies strive for concentration of their forces, the enemy strives for the dissipation of their forces. Let us not lose sight of the essential fact that the Servian and Montenegrin campaigns, and, indeed, the thrust into the Balkans, represent the greatest blunders of this most destructive and wasteful struggle,—for the enemy. The decisive theatre of the war still lies on the Western front, but by extending her Eastern front and gaining the showy victories in the Balkans, the enemy only weaken themselves, for there is more territory to occupy, a more extended front to guard, more trenches to man, and more men and munitions to find from rapidly diminishing resources against the Allies whose resources in both are as rapidly increasing.

THE ALLIES' VICTORIES.

If the Allies have not captured enemy territories in Europe, their victories are no less palpable. The destruction of German colonial dominions, the obliteration of her mercantile trade, the impotence to which the German fleet has been reduced, and the slow economic pressure on the Central Powers, which is driving the people to despair,—these are no inconsiderable victories. On land, the holding up of Germany on the Western front,—perhaps the most decisive event of the war,—is so complete that retreat for the enemy is unthinkable without disaster. On the Eastern front, the Russian forces, after performing prodigies of valour, are very much intact, and are ever growing. The Italians are pressing on Austria. The rounding up of the Turks in the Cacausus by Russia and the British advance on Baghdad are equally striking phases of this world-wide war. We must again emphasise the fact that the dissipation of the enemy forces, in men, munitions and money, involved in these distant operations, must be very serious, and constitutes a fatal handicap. Germany cannot possibly hold out against the increasing economic pressure at home and the constant drain on her already depleted resources otherwise. She is already coming to the end of her tether. The Allies are just realising the full strength of their splendid manhood and their enormous resources in other respects. Verily, the war is just beginning for us, and we may await the result with the utmost confidence in final and complete victory.

THE GERMAN DEFEAT.

It is now an accepted fact amongst the great majority of intelligent thinkers, that when Germany failed in her great offensive onslaught in the West at the outbreak of the war, she was defeated. No one can of course say she was vanquished. But since the battle of the Marne, she has been engaged in a losing campaign, which can only result in her complete overthrow, when the full effects of the merciless pressure Joffre is exerting begins to tell its tale on the German forces, which, for the past eighteen months, have been slowly bleeding to death in vainly banging up against the wall of steel prepared for them. The vast operations now pending are but the perfecting of a great achievement. France not only withstood the onrush of Germany's legions with consummate strategic ability, but she came within an ace of crushing the German armies very early in the campaign on Belgian soil; and within a few weeks had not only stalled off the German attack, but had defeated the German arms in a series of battles that decided the destinies of European civilization. Hours before they arrived within sight of Paris, the German General Staff must have sat uneasy in their saddles, for, being soldiers, these men must have realised, that the master-mind and master-will of the whirlwind was no German, but lay in one called Joffre, and that Prussia had produced no man of genius to compare with him. They must have realised that, except by some wild stroke of fortune, they were a defeated people. It is to their credit that they so realised their defeat, and with extraordinary skill prepared a series of positions for their retirement, and were so far successful as to be able to attempt a new offensive. From the many elucidative maps which have since been published of the varying dispositions of the opposing forces, it is now clear that Joffre had based his strategy upon his main defensive line,—the pivot of the whole scheme, the fortresses on his eastern frontier. Never was this frontier lost sight of, it being certain that the Hun meant to hack his way through this line. And in this admirable conjecture, Joffre proved to be right. It is as clear now, as if the German Staff had proclaimed the fact, that the Germans had no intention of staking everything on to the Belgian route. It will be remembered, when the Belgians put up such a valiant resistance at Liege and England declared war, the assumption was irresistible that the Huns concluded the French would immediately rush to succour the Belgians, thus weakening their eastern forces. The German plan obviously was to get the French up into Belgium, overwhelm the hasty armies there, and then pierce their weakened eastern line, in front of which,—it is a significant fact,—the army of the Crown Prince was waiting.

MACHINE-MADE STRATEGY

To the Crown Prince must have been awarded the prospective honour of marching on Paris through Reims. It was a source of great speculation at the time amongst militarists, why the Germans lingered in the region of Liege for about two weeks after the attack on this city before debouching on Brussels, which they could have reached in three days? That was because it did not fit in with the lugubrious machine-planned strategy which had been pre-arranged, and which, as we have seen all along the line, the Germans lack the necessary intuitiveness to alter or amend, to suit the exigencies of any particular situation which was not anticipated in the original arrangements. The early news from Belgium informed us that the Germans were stopped by the inferior forces of the heroic Belgians. These, however, were mere reconnaisances in force: the enemy were feeling the way for the main Belgian and French armies, and probably the British force, which according to their strategic divination, should by that time have entered Belgium. Joffre anticipated all this and declined to walk into the trap. His counter-offensive in Alsace was a tactical failure, but at the same time was of the utmost value. It enabled Joffre to complete the concentration of his armies, and it worried the German headquarters, by compelling them to detach large forces against this wholly unexpected menace, and also by misleading them as to the disposal of the French armies. The Crown Prince made a series of futile attempts to break through at Verdun, and thus his intention of cutting the communications of the northern armies remained unfulfilled. There was nothing left for the Germans under the circumstances, but to attempt the envelopment of the French and British retirement from Belgium, and that was arranged to take place a long way from Paris. The Germans were apparently so sure that victory was at last with them in Northern France, that it did not occur to them that they should first endeavour to seize and occupy the French seaports of Calais, Boulogne and Havre. They left these places severely alone as negligible impedimenta, as it was conjectured Joffre would accept action in the north and let himself be surrounded there. This was precisely what Joffre would have them to believe, and he had done all in his power to encourage the illusion. He then retired to the line which he had selected to force his general action. The Germans were not marching on Paris, there was a limit to their rushing tactics. Ever since the Crown Prince's initial efforts had been foiled in Lorraine and the Ardennes, the idea of a direct march on Paris perforce had to be abandoned by the General Staff, for it was self-evident that the French armies in the field must be dealt with. The prevailing opinion at the time made Paris the main centre round which everything else revolved, leaving the much more important battles on the eastern line almost unnoticed. These battles were of overwhelming importance. The immediate presence of the Kaiser at Nancy not Paris indicated the strategic pivot upon which victory or defeat was poised. And it was at Nancy this monarch's eyes commenced to assume a sunken worn-out look and his hair turned white, for the august presence witnessed the defeat of his soldiers at extremely close quarters. When Joffre decided to advance, his object was not merely to hold up the German offensive, but to involve the enemy armies in complete disaster. He aimed at nothing more or less than the envelopment and destruction of von Kluck's army. That he did not succeed was attributable to the forces under Lamaze acting prematurely. Von Kluck, coming into contact with that army just managed to extricate himself by the skin of his teeth as he was marching into the trap, by wheeling about. This was not the first time that Joffre suffered by the blundering incompetency of one of his generals.

Who then saved Paris from bombardment and capitulation? It certainly was not the army operating under Mannoury nor the British who reinforced him in the nick of time. What was it that caused Kluck and Bulow to abandon their positions so suddenly and retreat on the Aine? For that abandonment appeared to be incomprehensible, made at a very curious hour, occurring, as it did, in the early morning, and not, as is usual, under cover of darkness. What at the eleventh hour caused Kluck and Bulow, who were doing fairly well to retire in precipitate flight? It was due solely to Foch's victory at Fère Champenoise, an event which prevented the French lines being pierced, and which in effect would have undoubtedly shattered the French offensive. It was Foch who saved Paris, and also saved Joffre's left wing from ultimate disaster. The paramount importance of the issue of this action is reflected in the proclamation by German Headquarters, which stated, "everything depends on the result of to-morrow," and was issued in the locality and on the precise date of the great battle. The Germans had the same facilities of entrenching on the Marne as they had later on the Aisne: and but for Foch's victory Paris would have been bombarded and the French northern ports perhaps occupied by the Germans. Second only in importance to this stupendous victory, was Sarrail's defence of Verdun, the eastern pivot of the western armies of France, as its capture by the Germans would have appreciably altered the whole course of the war. The army assigned for its capture was commanded by the Crown Prince, and was the largest on the German line. Viewed reasonably and impartially, the victory of the Marne was complete. The Germans, it is true, had not been annihilated, nor definitely, overthrown, as Joffre had intended. But the grim shadow of permanent invasion by defeat that had hung like a shroud over France, was dispelled, and dispelled for all time. German invincibility, which had been flouted over the world for half a century, was shattered into fragments The result was due to the superb strategy of Joffre and his coadjutors, and if Germany had possessed a Joffre a Foch or a Castelnau at this critical period of the war, the conflict would now be being waged under much more adverse conditions than the present. The history of the immediate future will reveal clearly the genius and effective conception of General Joffre's strategy when it comes to full fruition. The defeat of Germany on the Western Front is nearly eighteen months old. The vanquishing of her armies in the West has been long delayed but is none the less inevitable.

Notes of the Day.

President Wilson Awakes.

It would seem President Wilson has at last awakened to the real responsibilities of his office and the honour of the United States, for his latest speech at Washington betrays a firmness and seriousness which we are not as a rule wont to get in his utterances. Can we hope that the President is now awake and has done with platitudes and theories? The long diplomatic paper war, in which the head of the Government of the United States, was in reality only disseminating tracts for the benefit of the Kaiser's soul, has been fruitless, and unless America is willing to sacrifice her national prestige, there is only one way now left to her of obtaining satisfaction for the Lusitania outrage. Of course it is difficult even at this juncture to believe that the President will conform to the inevitable, without one more tract being wafted Berlinwards just for luck. But perhaps his hand is being forced by his people at last.

Mr. Lansing's Latest

Fast following on the news of the President's semi-conversion to political sanity, however, comes the latest pronounciamento of Mr. Lansing. The State Department is not very happy in its personnel but one is permitted to ask whether it ever boasted a more egregious chief than its latest acquisition. Mr. Lansing declares that, if the Allied nations disarm merchantmen, then America will request Germany to cease her submarine exploits. There is a useful and simple simile to this. A burglar can give notice to the public that if they promise not to keep arms in their houses for the defence of property and person, then he will be willing to come to some arrangement with them for being burgled without being murdered! This is practically what Mr. Lansing suggests to the Allies. Germany began by sinking unarmed merchantmen at sight without warning. Because, in consequence, some of them now carry a modest 4.7 as a precaution, we are to be asked to disarm them first and then wait upon Germany's and Austria's pleasure as to how much mercy is to be shown them. One can hardly believe that even the Washington Cabinet has propounded, such a fatuous and insulting proposal.

The Case of Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyer.

The decision of the Madras Government in setting aside the order of the Madras Medical Council in the case of Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyer who was charged with infamous conduct in a professional respect for supervising an Ayurvedic institution will serve to allay, to a great extent, the bitterness created in the mind of the public by the order. The action of the Medical Council was rightly interpreted by the public as an endeavour not only to bring the practice of Ayurvedic system of medicine into discredit, but to stifle its growth. The Government has set aside the order as invalid on grounds of material irregularity.

Misuse of Powers.

Apart from the question of principle involved the conduct of the Madras Medical Council should open the eyes of the Government to the possibility of misuse of powers, affecting the rights of the people, which are granted to a semi-official body in the teeth of public opposition. "In the case of Dr. Krishnaswamy" one reads with astonishment "no articles of charge were drawn up, no copy was delivered to the accused, nor was the prescribed notice given to him before the enquiry was commenced." So much for material,—and we may add, scandalous,—irregularity. But the fact remains that the action of the Council was taken in accordance with the exercise,—it does not matter that in this particular case the exercise was misdirected,—of the provisions of the Medical Registration Act. And it is on this crucial question, regarding which the decision of the Government is silent, that public opinion is and ought to be emphatic.

The Mamlutdar and the Commissioner's Horse.

A correspondent writes:—"A horse,—a horse,—my Kingdom for a horse." A venerable mamlutdar, grown feeble and grey in service, might have been excused for apostrophising thus, when, after breaking the great red seals of the official envelope, he was apprised of being transferred to a more arid district, where the absence of any rivers would preclude the possibility of a commissioner's horse being inadvertently drowned when being ferried across. The poor old man could not get over it, and sat upon an upturned stable bucket of a morn at his cottage door, ruminating and gazing round on his new surroundings, wondering what strange fatality combined to land him in such a predicament in the autumn of his days, after years of honourable and devoted service to the State. True, the Commissioner sahib's nag had to be ferried across the river, and being a little beany got obstreperous *en route*, took a header overboard and was drowned. It was unfortunate certainly. But, argued the mamlutdar to himself, as he wearily scratched his poll, how in the name of thunder could he have possibly warded off the catastrophe? As a trusted mamlutdar his responsibilities were great. He appreciated this overpowering fact. If, however, these extended to the effective guardianship of the Commissioner sahib's domestic goods and chattels and for which he had to suffer personally if anything were to go wrong, life was not worth living. The old man buried his face in his hands and sobbed. On the morrow, the faint echo of "Jairam Seetaram," wafted down the cross-road, announced to the little village that the new mamlutdar had loyally atoned for the loss of the Commissioner sahib's district hack.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore paid a visit to H. E. the Governor at the Government House at 12 noon on Saturday last and her Highness the Maharanee paid a visit to her Excellency Lady Willingdon at 12-15 on the same day. The return visits will be paid by Lady Willingdon at 11-45 a.m. to-day and by Lord Willingdon to-morrow at 10-30 a.m.

The Hon. Mr. G. Anson Bayley was among the passengers, who left Bombay harbour on Sunday, for Europe, by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Salsette.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AIR RAID ON PARIS

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

ALLIES OCCUPY GREEK FORT.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GRAVE WARNING.

A Zeppelin dropped several bombs on Paris on Saturday evening and there were many victims, including women and children.

The withdrawal of the Serbian Army from Albania continues in a most orderly manner. The Austrian advance guard has reached San Giovanni di Madua.

Marines from British, French, Russian and Italian warships landed on the Karaburnn peninsula and occupied the Greek fort. The garrison did not resist.

The Russians continue their successes in the Caucasus. The Turks are fleeing towards Mush. The Russians have also defeated large Turkish forces in Persia.

An official statement says that the severe defeat of the Arabs in Western Egypt on Jan. 23, has greatly discouraged the local Bedouins and they are reported to be deserting.

Communiqués from the Western front report a number of enemy attacks which for the most part were completely repulsed. Mines on both sides were freely exploded, and determined artillery fighting has been in evidence in various important sectors.

After intense artillery fire the Austrians on the evening of January 27th, thrice attempted to rush the Italian positions on the upper Isonzo, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Mr. Asquith has announced that the casualties to Jan. 9, were 128,138 killed, 353,183 wounded, 68,066 missing.

Mr. Lloyd George has gone to Paris to confer with M. Thomas, regarding the acceleration of the output of munitions and greater co-operation in production.

President Wilson has delivered an important speech making a strong plea for the military preparedness of the United States. He had struggled to keep peace, but the liberty and honour of the nation were more important. America, he said, would not be the aggressor, but America does not control the circumstances of the world.

ZEPPELIN VISITS PARIS.

MURDER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON PARIS

THIRTEEN BOMBS DROPPED

7 KILLED: 22 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 30.

A Zeppelin threw bombs on Paris at ten o'clock yesterday evening.

The approach of the airship was reported at twenty minutes past nine in the evening and the city was immediately plunged into darkness and firemen ran in streets with bells and bugles alarming the inhabitants.

Searchlights lit up the sky in which a squadron of aeroplanes entrusted with the defence of Paris was dimly discernible.

The first explosions were heard at ten o'clock. The Zeppelin dropped several bombs and there were many victims. There were fifteen at one point and at another a man, three women and two children were killed. There were also several victims owing to the collapse of a house destroyed by a bomb. Elsewhere damage was done to property.

The end of the raid was announced on bugles by firemen at one in the morning.

The population was throughout very calm.

The crowds on the boulevards watched the searchlights and listened to the aeroplanes. A thick mist hampered the guns.

Several aeroplanes pursued the Zeppelin which flew at a great height and fired at it as it disappeared.

LATER.

The Zeppelin threw 13 bombs.

Nine houses were wrecked and seven persons were killed and 22 injured.

BOMBING OF FREIBURG.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS DAMAGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

A German official statement makes the following extraordinary announcement:—"No definite reports of the nocturnal enemy aerial attack on the port of Freiburg, are yet to hand."

Freiburg is possibly near the entrance to the Kiel Canal.

LATER.

A message from Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent shows that the air raid was on Freiburg (Baden) not the town of that name on the Elbe. The raid was a reprisal for the aeroplane attack on Dover. The town was celebrating the Kaiser's birthday and the theatre was packed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 29.

A communiqué says it was a dirigible that bombed Freiburg in retaliation for the dropping of bombs on villages in the Epernay district. Thirty-eight large bombs were dropped on the station and military establishments causing serious damages.

LONDON'S AIR DEFENCES.

DEPUTATION TO LORD KITCHENER AND MR. BALFOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Lord Kitchener and Mr. Balfour to-day received a deputation of the London members of the House of Commons with reference to the protection of London against air-raids.

The Ministers explained that there had been difficulties in the past owing to the deficiency of anti-aircraft material, but great developments in Metropolitan defence had been effected since the last raid and were still continuing both as regards artillery under the able direction of Sir Percy Scott and as regards defence by aeroplanes. The War Office and the Admiralty had worked most harmoniously, but unity of control was desirable and the transfer of Admiralty responsibilities to the War Office would shortly be completed.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

128,138, KILLED, 353,183 WOUNDED, 68,066 MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Mr. Asquith announces that the casualties to January 9th, were:—

France, 87,268 killed, 259,107 wounded and 54,055 missing.

Dardanelles, 28,200 killed, 78,095 wounded and 11,254 missing.

Other theatres, 12,670 killed, 15,981 wounded and 2,757 missing.

LIBERAL M.P. ASKED TO RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The Mid-Lanark Liberal Association has passed a resolution demanding that Mr. Whitehouse, M.P., shall resign owing to his attitude towards military service.

WITHDRAWAL OF SERBIAN ARMY.

CONTINUES IN ORDERLY MANNER.

AUSTRIANS REACH SAN GIOVANNI DI MEDUA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 29.

A communiqué says:—The withdrawal of the Serbian Army from Albania continues in a most orderly manner.

The Austrian advanced guard has reached San Giovanni di Medua but the guns and munitions and material left there by the Serbians had been removed by French trawlers and taken to Brindisi.

The retirement of the Serbians is favoured by better weather and by bridges which the British mission has constructed over the principal rivers. Also depots for food have been organised along the roads.

The embarkation of the Serbian troops continues regularly.

The situation on the Bulgarian front has been unchanged for a month.

A Bulgarian detachment occupies Dibra and a reserve brigade is at Struga north of Lake Ochrida.

DURAZZO TO BE ABANDONED

ITALY'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

It is stated in Rome that the Italians have decided to abandon Durazzo and concentrate on Valona.

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AT SORBONNE.

IN HONOUR OF SERBIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 28.

An international demonstration at Sorbonne in honour of Serbia was attended by President Poincare and the representatives of the Allies. M. Barthou was the principal speaker. He emphasised that war would not cease before Serbia, Belgium Poland and Alsace-Lorraine had been restored.

GREAT FRENCH AIR RAID.

DAMAGE TO BULGO-GERMAN CAMP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Jan. 29.

On January 28th the French made a great air raid on the Bulgarian and German camp at Bazarli, north-west of Doiran. The greatest panic prevailed and considerable damage was done. The machines returned unscathed.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

The communiqué mentions that fourteen French aeroplanes yesterday dropped numerous bombs on enemy camps at Bazarli north of lake Doiran.

ARRESTED BULGARIAN CONSULAR STAFF.

TO BE RELEASED AND SENT TO SWITZERLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

THE HAGUE, Jan. 29.

As the result of the intervention of the Dutch Government Bulgaria will release and restore to their functions the keepers of the archives of the British and French Legations in Sofia and France will therefore release and send to Switzerland the Bulgarian consular staff arrested at Salonika and will restore to his functions the keeper of the Bulgarian Legation in Paris.

RUMANIAN SYMPATHIES WITH ENTENTE.

ATTRIBUTED TO CONTEMPLATED BALKAN OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

A message to the "Morning Post" from Budapest says that Hungarian correspondents in Bukharest state that the Rumanian sympathies with the Entente have increased owing to the belief that the Allies contemplate serious operations in the Balkans from Salonika while the pro-Russians in Bukharest are again in the ascendant

TEN THOUSAND MEN FOR FLYING CORPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

It is announced that 10,000 more men are wanted for the Flying Corps.

ALLIES OCCUPY GREEK FORT.

CONCERTED LANDING ON KARABURNU.

INHABITANTS TO BE REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Jan. 29.

Marines from British, French, Russian and Italian warships in the harbour landed at daybreak on January 28th on the Karaburnu Peninsula and occupied the Greek fort. The garrison did not resist.

The landing was effected under the guns of the warships. The Greek commander protested. Simultaneously with the naval landing, French infantry surrounded the fort and neighbouring habitations on the land side and searched the buildings and ordered the removal of the inhabitants.

The action of the Allies was due to the undesirability of the fortress being in other hands than theirs and the belief that a German submarine drew supplies from the vicinity of this coast.

ENEMIES OF GREECE.

PLACARD IN SALONIKA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 29

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, January 27.—An address to King Constantine surreptitiously placarded in Salonika declares that the army and the people will not tolerate any invasion of the country by his enemies.

SERMAN SUBMARINE DISGUISED AS TURKISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, January 28.—The "Petit Parisians" Patras correspondent says a Greek steamer was stopped by a German submarine painted in Turkish fashion.

THE MISSING APPAM.

DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

It is officially announced that the Appam carried 87 first class and 81 other passengers and crew of 133 but these numbers may be slightly exceeded.

It is announced in Liverpool that Sir Edward Merewether Governor of Sierra Leone, his wife and suite were on board the Appam.

Sir Edward Merewether was coming home to assume the Governorship of the Leeward Islands. Other passengers were Mr. Fred James, Governor of the Lagos who was going to take up the Colonial Secretaryship of the Straits Settlements and also Mr. Fuller, Commissioner of Ashanti and his wife and many West African civil servants.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

No further news of Appam has been received.

GERMAN PRISONERS ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

It is stated that German prisoners from the Cameroons were on board the Appam

AUSTRIANS THREE TIMES REPULSED.

ITALIANS REOCCUPY PART OF GROUND LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 28.

A communiqué says after intense artillery fire the Austrians on the evening of January 27 thrice attempted to rush the Italian positions on the upper Isonzo, but were repulsed with heavy losses. They finally took to flight and the Italians reoccupied part of the ground abandoned on the night of the 24th and consolidated their positions.

NEW ENEMY TRADING ACT.

A BLACK-LIST OF FIRMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that under the latest Enemy Trading Act many firms in China, Siam and Persia would be put on the black-list and trade would be diverted from enemy firms.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN EGYPT.

ARABS' SEVERE DEFEAT.

LOCAL BEDOUINS GREATLY DISCOURAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

An official statement says that further details regarding the fighting in Western Egypt on January 23rd, show that the enemy was not aware of our advance till dawn on the 23rd.

Deserters, who have arrived at Mersa Matru, state that the enemy losses on one flank alone exceeded their total losses in the engagement on December 25th and included some Turkish officers.

This severe defeat has greatly discouraged the local Bedouins and they are reported to be deserting and returning east.

CHRISTMAS DAY FIGHT.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—

Further details are now to hand with regard to the fighting on the western frontier.

It appears the enemy's losses on Christmas day were far heavier than at first reported. His position and camp were both occupied by our troops who captured 12,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 300 sheep, 80 camels, and five tons of barley. As the enemy lost 400 killed and 82 prisoners his total casualties in men must have been well in four figures. That his retirement was hasty, was shown by the fact that Gaafar Pasha, the commandant, left all his office and private papers behind him. Our artillery destroyed 60 camels and seriously disabled one gun. On the 28th another fight took place with some Bedouins who had taken up a position some twelve miles south-east. They were driven over to south-west and left behind them 400 sheep, 90 camels, 200 tents and a month's supply of provisions. These encounters confirm the opinion, many of us have held, that the Tripoli Arabs will not make a serious fight and they will not assume the offensive in anything like formidable numbers. At the most it seems to be agreed that we shall only have guerilla warfare on the western frontier and it is quite on the cards that the Bedouins and Arabs, once they find their raids instead of being productive in booty are costing them dearly in lives, will be less eager to play the game of their Turkish and German provokers.

FRENCH LANDING IN ASIA MINOR

TURKISH GARRISON CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

French marines have landed at Xantophielo, opposite Castellorize in Asia Minor, and taken the Turkish garrison prisoners.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT FOUNDATIO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The Press Bureau publishes the correspondence between the American Ambassador in Berlin and Sir Edward Grey with reference to the German Note regarding the alleged cruelties inflicted by the British and Indian troops on German prisoners. Sir Edward Grey's reply shows that the full investigation by the commanders of the British and Indian corps proved that allegations were without foundation. On the contrary, the British and the Indians had heroically rescued German wounded and treated them most humanely.

GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN.

NAMES MENTIONED IN SIR I. HAMILTON'S DISPATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The names of the men mentioned for services in Gallipoli by Sir Ian Hamilton are contained in a "Gazette" of seventeen pages, four of which are devoted to the Anzacs. The names include all ranks and all arms and also Indians and members of the Navy.

The names include Lieut.-Generals Sir B. Mahon and W. Birdwood; Major-Generals Byng, Altham, Davies, Inglefield, Douglas, Egerton, Peyton, Shaw, Ellison, Fanshawe, Marshall, Braithwaite, Maude, Lawrence and Godley.

FRESH SUCCESSES IN CAUCASUS.

LARGE TURKISH COLUMN CRUSHED.

TURKS FLEEING TOWARDS MUSH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.

A communiqué says:—The Russians continue their successes in the Caucasus. They crushed a large Turkish column west of Melazghert, taking a hundred prisoners and huge quantities of munitions and material and pursued the Turks into the town of Khnysskala between Erzerum and Mush where they captured a great reserve of munitions and food. The Turks are fleeing towards Mush.

TURKISH GARRISON AT ERZERUM.

TWO ARMY CORPS SHUT UP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

It is estimated in Petrograd that two Turkish Army Corps are shut up in Erzerum and it is impossible to despatch reinforcements.

TURKS DEFEATED IN PERSIA.

NUMEROUS PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.

A communiqué says:—The Russians have defeated large Turkish forces in Persia south of Lake Urumia, capturing numerous Turks and Kurds, much arms and munitions and a thousand cattle.

The Russians also repulsed the enemy southwards and south-east of Hamadan.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN RIGA.

RUSSIANS DISPERSE A LARGE GERMAN FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.

A communiqué says there were active artillery duels in the Riga region where the enemy aeroplanes were regulating fire and also bombed a number of places. A number of Zeppelins bombed Dvinsk.

The Russian artillery dispersed a large German force in the Lake Sventen region. Russian bombing parties dislodged the enemy from three mine crates north of the Boin region on the Strypa

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION OF FRUITS.

RISE IN PRICE OF RAW LEAF TOBACCO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The "Daily News" states that the fruit, the importation of which will be prohibited, includes apples, oranges and grapes.

On Mr. Runciman's statement the price of raw leaf tobacco in Liverpool and London jumped three half-pence a pound.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

It is stated that pineapples, nectarines peaches and plums are included among fruits the importation of which will be prohibited and also dried fruits. The prohibition of the import of tinned fruits will be considered.

CLOSING OF MUSEUMS.

LORD MORLEY'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29

A number of letters are published protesting against the closing of the museums, including one from Lord Morley who says that the Natural History Museum is one of the places which oversea visitors must wish to see and closing it for the sake of a few hundred pounds is a singular example of perversity.

REDUCTION OF M.P.S' SALARIES

PROPOSED BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RETRENCHMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the second report of the Committee on Public Retrenchment recommending a reduction of the salaries of the members of the House of Commons and of officials of public departments.

PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND

VISIT TO LONDON POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Jan. 29.

The visit of Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward to Great Britain has been postponed owing to important work in New Zealand.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOOL FINAL.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

PROPOSED JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD.

VIGOROUS PROTEST BY SIR. N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of constituting a Joint Examination Board for the purpose of conducting a single examination equivalent to and in place of, the present Matriculation and School Final Examination, came up for discussion in the Senate of the Bombay University at its annual meeting on Saturday. A vigorous debate ensued, in which the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Dr. Mann and Prof. Covernton spoke in justification of the proposal, disclaiming that it had in any way originated from Government's intention to usurp the jurisdiction of the University, while Sir N. G. Chandarvarkar and Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar vehemently attacked the proposal as a vital encroachment on the proper functions of the University and as tending more and more to officialise education. The further debate was adjourned to February 7th.

At the above meeting successful candidates in the various examinations of the University were granted their Degrees and Khan Bahadur F. M. Dastur was confirmed in his post of Registrar for a further term.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday evening last, in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, when Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor presided.

LADY MEHTA'S THANKS.

Before the business commenced the Vice-Chancellor read the following letter from Lady Mehta, dated the 17th January:—

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter No. 79 of the 11th instant conveying to me the resolution of the Senate passed at their meeting of the 10th instant with an expression of the deep condolence and sympathy in my present bereavement.

In reply I beg to request you will communicate to the Senate my most grateful thanks for their expression of condolence and sympathy, especially for the most touching and appreciative terms in which they have recognised the valuable services which my late husband had rendered to the University during his long and unbroken connection of forty-seven years as a Fellow. Nothing has gratified me more, I assure you, than this appreciation coming from such a learned and eminent body as the Senate of the Bombay University.—Yours faithfully,

ATMAI P. M. MEHTA.

The first business of the evening the granting of Degrees of L.C.S., L.M.&S., B.Ag., B.E., M.B.B.S., B.S., B.Hy., LL.B., and M.A., to the successful students of the past year, which was done by the Vice-Chancellor.

ELECTION OF THE REGISTRAR.

The Hon. R. P. Paranjpye moved that Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur be elected Registrar of the University for the next two years. Mr. Paranjpye said that it did not require many words to recommend the proposition to the members of the Senate. The work of the University had been carried out so exceedingly efficiently during the past twelve years or so that the Senate must consider itself lucky to have such an officer.

Mr. Bhaskerrao V. Mehta seconded the proposition which was carried.

The Vice-Chancellor said he thought they might congratulate the Senate on having secured the services of a Registrar of whose efficiency every succeeding year had given them fresh evidence.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The Vice-Chancellor then called upon the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp to move the proposition of which he had given notice.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad rose to a point of order. He said the proposition of Mr. Sharp asked the Senate to approve and adopt the report of the Joint Examination Board Committee. If they read that report they would find that it recommended that the Joint Board which contained representatives of the University and the Government should conduct the Matriculation examination, appoint examiners for it, and make all other arrangement, so that the examination would be controlled by that body. The result of this proposition, if carried, would be that the University Matriculation Examination would be abolished and the University would be asked to elect members to represent on an outside Board which would conduct that examination. In other words that examination would no longer be the University Examination but an examination conducted by a quasi-outside Board. His submission was that as the law stood at present it was not competent for the Senate to do anything of this sort at all. The University under the Act could recognise only University examinations. The Act did not empower the University to have itself represented on an outside Board to conduct an examination or to recognise a certain examination for University purposes.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that the proposition was in order. He pointed out that their University had recognised examinations of outside bodies such as the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations and the Matriculation Examination of other Universities. It seemed to him that if it was possible under the Act of Incorporation to recognise these examinations which were outside the University control, it should surely be possible for them to accept an examination which would, to a large extent, be under the control of the University, although it would be conducted by the Joint Board. He saw no force in the objection raised and he must rule that it was competent for them to discuss the institution of an examination to be conducted by such a Board as proposed in the resolution before them.

HON. MR. SHARP'S ARGUMENTS

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp then said:—I beg to move that the Report of the Joint Examination Board Committee be appproved and adopted. The origin of these proposals will be found in the memorandum circulated by the Registrar and in the first paragraph of the Report. Amongst the suggestions made by Sir Alfred Hopkinson were some relating to the Matriculation Examination. These suggestions were considered by a sub-committee of the Syndicate. I was not a member of that sub-committee myself, and I do not remember just now who the members were; but the sub-committee reported in favour of the suggestions made by Sir Alfred, subject to the conditions stated in paragraph 1 of the Report. It was also recommended that Government should be asked to name some representatives to discuss the proposals with representatives of the University. This was done, and the outcome was the appointment of the joint committee, whose Report is before the Senate to-day. A copy of this Report was also sent to Government, who have stated that they will take the proposals into consideration after they have received the views of the Senate upon them.

I shall confine myself to explaining the principal features of this scheme as briefly as possible. We are all aware that for a good many years past the Matriculation has given rise to a good deal of discussion, and to a variety of proposals. In accordance with its name the Matriculation is intended to be an entrance-test for the University. But, whatever may have been the case long ago, it has for many years had another duty to perform. Our high schools contain two different classes of pupils. There are those who are looking forward to a University course; there are also those who, for one reason or another, do not wish to go to the University, or who cannot afford to do so, or who are not competent to do so. The first, or superior, class require a certificate which will admit them to the University; the second, or inferior, class do not. But even so the second class do in many cases require a certificate which will show what they *have* done, which will show that they have completed the ordinary school course with fair credit to themselves, even if they do not come up to a University standard. The root of all the troubles connected with the Matriculation is that it has been made to serve the very different purposes of both of these classes. If the standard is kept up to the level of the superior class, then injustice is done to the inferior class, and there is an outcry about the disastrous results. If on the other hand the standard is kept down to the level of the inferior class, then colleges are liable to be swamped by an influx of indifferent candidates, and it becomes difficult to maintain a proper standard of work in their lower classes.

THE DILEMMA.

We have often been told of late years that most of the work done in the first, or in the first two, college years is really school work, and ought to be done in the schools. Proposals have been made to relegate the first, or even the first two years of the Arts course to the high schools, and to raise the standard of the Matriculation correspondingly. But any such step is impossible so long as the whole standard of the Matriculation is dragged down by regard for the large number of pupils who are not going to college at all. There is no escape from the dilemma that if the standard is kept up to suit the colleges, injustice is done to those pupils of the schools who are not up to the college standard; whilst if the standard is kept down to suit the latter, injustice is done to the colleges. In this connection I will quote some figures which happen to be at hand, one case relating to a Government college, and the other to an aided college. In one case 266 matriculates were admitted at the beginning of a year, and at the end of it only 144 secured the college certificate; 46 per cent. failed. In the other case 487 matriculates were admitted; the number of those appearing for the college examination at the end of the year was 591, and only 210 passed. In this case about 65 per cent. of those who appeared failed. In both cases no doubt a few would pass at the second attempt, but many would not, and a great many probably left the course after one or two failures. I submit that in these cases no real kindness was done to these hundreds of students by the examiners who matriculated them, or the colleges which admitted them. The only result was that they lost a certain amount of time and of money, and contracted the stigma of failure.

THE SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

An attempt to meet the problem created by these different classes of students was made in the creation of a School Final Examination; but this has only been partially successful, chiefly, I think, because the Matriculation had been so long in the field that its name had sunk deep into the minds of pupils and parents and the general public alike, and it has all along been considered more honourable to pass the Matriculation than the School Final. The solution of the difficulty offered by the present proposals is this, *one* examination with certificates of varying value. All the candidates will be examined at the same time and under the same conditions, and there will be no question of one passing a more honourable examination than another. But, as in the case of all examinations some will do better work than others, and the certificates will show what they have actually done. Every certificate will be a school-leaving certificate, but in one case the work done will qualify the candidate for admission to a college; in another case it will qualify him for admission to clerical appointments in Government service. But we do not stop there. There are still other boys who do not want either of these; and surely, if the certificate shows that a boy has done tolerably well in English and arithmetic and (say) typewriting, or commercial correspondence, such a certificate may have a very real value to the boy, especially in a place like Bombay, even though it does not come up to either the Matriculation or School Final standard.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY.

This proposal also offers a solution of a difficulty which is steadily increasing, and that is in connection with the secondary education of girls. An increasing number of girls are now retained at school until they have completed the ordinary high school course; like the boys they want something to show what they have done, and for this reason they appear for the Matriculation, but comparatively few of them want to go to college, or do as a matter of fact go to college, Still they have to go through the full Matriculation course, and there is an increasing body of complaints that in several respects this course is not suited to girls, especially in respect of the mathematics and physical science now required; while of course it makes no provision for distinctively feminine subjects, which either have to be omitted or added to the subjects thought sufficient for boys, so that the weaker vessel is required to do more work. It has frequently been suggested to me by persons connected with the education of girls that the University should be asked to sanction an alternative Matriculation course for girls, but I have always refused to suggest it for the following reason. Those girls who join colleges have to go through precisely the same courses in Arts or Medicine as the boys; the Matriculation course is in theory a preparation for those college courses; and, therefore, it seems to me to follow that those girls who wish to join colleges must undergo the same preparation as the boys. At the same time there is a considerable number of girls who do not want to go to colleges, and some alternative arrangement is eminently desirable for them. The present proposals offer a solution, by offering to girls also a school-leaving certificate in respect of such subjects as they choose to take, amongst these being included what is known as domestic science.

PROPOSED INNOVATIONS.

As then the proposed examination is to cater for a variety of boys and girls, besides those who are preparing themselves for University courses, it is proposed that it should be conducted by a Board representative of the University, of Government and of the leading schools of the Presidency, the last element being introduced in order to keep the Board in touch with realities in the schools themselves. It is proposed that the entire control of the examination should be entrusted to this Board, including the appointment of examiners; and that, when once the broad principles and rules have been laid down, the Board should be given a free hand and exempted from petty interference on the part either of Government or of the University.

There are two other innovations worthy of note. It is proposed that *all* the pupils of the highest class should be presented for examination; and that the examination should be held as far as possible in the school itself, or at any rate in the same town. But there are amendments on the paper with regard to both of these, and I prefer to leave them on one side for the present.

Then there is the question of finance. Some years ago it was proposed that the present character of the Matriculation examination should be profoundly modified, and I know that Government were at that time prepared to make good to the University any loss which it suffered on this account. I have no reason to suppose that Government have changed their attitude in this respect, but of course they will have to be approached in the matter, as recommended by the Committee, before a scheme like this can be brought into force; and it is possible that what is known as the present financial situation may create some temporary difficulty.

INTRODUCTION OF A SCHOOL RECORD.

There remains one subject to be touched upon, and that is the proposed introduction of a school record. For some time past the Government of India have exhibited a marked preference for those forms of school-leaving examinations which combined the results of work done in the school with the results of examination, and this has necessitated the keeping of school records of a definite type. The most elaborate arrangement of this kind is the one which prevails in Madras. The Government of Bombay have already (in March, 1914) ordered that a school record should be maintained in every recognized school in this Presidency, and that it should be taken into account in certain cases in connection with the School Final examination. These orders have not yet been carried into effect, because whilst I was preparing the form of record, and the changes to be introduced into the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code and the School Final, Sir Alfred Hopkinson's proposal came up, and it seemed possible that the School Final itself might be done away with before long. Then this Joint Committee was appointed, and I deferred obtaining the final orders of Government until it was seen what course these new proposals were likely to take, and whether any objection was raised to the form of school record which I proposed. But the orders remain, and before long every school will be required to keep such a record for the last two years of the school course, as a condition of recognition. So far as the School Final examination is concerned it was intended that this record should be referred to by the examiners in

(Continued on page 9.)

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A YEAR'S SATISFACTORV WORK.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Social Service League was held yesterday, at the Servants of India Society building, Sandhurst Road, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

Mr. N. M. Joshi read the annual report, in the course of which it was stated:

Among the new activities undertaken by the League during last year (June 1914 to June 1915) must be mentioned the Information Bureau and the Register of Philanthropic and Social Institutions and the "Social Service Quarterly." The principle work of the League is education and obviously the education of the masses is in the forefront of its programme. The work under this head consists of free travelling libraries, night classes and lantern lectures. The total number of books in the libraries at the end of the year was 6,600. It may be stated that a thousand books were received from various persons to whom the best thanks of the League are due. The number of books issued during the year was 6 636 and the number of readers 2,912. Among the readers it may be noted that there were 581 women and 287 persons belonging to the depressed classes. 90 lantern lectures were arranged during the year on behalf of the League. New slides on the Mahabharat and Ramanaya and on Cholera were purchased during the year bringing the total number of slides with the League to 970.

The League maintains three night classes in three different localities, viz., Parel, Chikalwadi and Tardeo. A fourth Night class conducted by Shri Sanmarga Pradarshak Samaj, has been recently placed under its charge. Out of the students attending the Night classes, 94 are wage-earners and 18 dependent on their parents or guardians. 44 students of High Schools and Colleges were helped with 212 books during the year. Four First Aid classes, one Home Hygiene Class and three Home Nursing Classes were conducted during the year. 65 students passed the First Aid Examination 36 the Home Nursing Examination and 5 the Home Hygiene Examination, 7 of the successful students being women. The members of the Social Service League, Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade organised six First Aid classes from which 76 students obtained certificates. During the year 2,000 copies of two Gujrati leaflets on the "Health of Women" and on "Malaria" were published and distributed broadcast.

The League maintains at Babula Tank a Charitable Homoeopathic Dispensary which is in charge of Dr. B. V. Rayakar. During the year under report 2,007 cases were treated. The League through its volunteers distributed 5,755 pills of quinine free to poor people.

The League hopes to organise centres of social work on the lines of the "settlements" of Western countries. A beginning in this direction has been made in three chawls at Tardeo, Chikalwadi and Parel where Night Classes and Sunday Classes are conducted, lectures and open air games are organised and co-operative societies started. The three Co-operative Credit Societies in these centres have continued to work satisfactorily. The total number of members in all societies is 111, the amount of working capital being Rs. 2,487, loans amounting to Rs. 5,325 have been so far advanced to 69 members. In Social Purity Work, the antigambling movement organised in order to put a check to the practice of gambling indulged in by a certain sections of the Hindu community during the Janmashtami holidays, occupies the chief place.

The work of the economic improvement of the poorer classes of the community also occupies the attention of the League. The Social Service League Co-operative Credit Society has worked with great success. There are at present 73 members who have subscribed 119 shares of Rs. 10 each. The total working capital is Rs. 1 010, loans amounting to Rs. 1,868 have so far been advanced to 27 members. The League also conducts two other societies for the workers in Morarjee Gokuldas Mills at Parel for the poor people in Chikalwadi.

During the year the total income from all sources amounted to Rs. 9,509-11-9 the income showing a slight increase of Rs. 409-15-10 over last year's figure. The income from annual subscriptions amounted to Rs. 2,072. Donations contributed to Rs. 5,567-6-9 Rs. 2,759 having been received from Mr. Ratan Tata. Donations of Rs. 1,000 from Miss Hamabai Petit, of Rs. 500 from the Aga Khan of Rs. 500 from Mr. Jamshetji C. Dubash, of Rs. 200 each from R. B. Petit, Dr. K. K. Ddachanji and Mr. R. B. Lotewala were also received. In conclusion it is gratifying to mention that during the year Lady Willingdon consented to become a Patron of the League.

On the motion of Mr. K. Natrajan, seconded by Mr. K. M. Javeri, the report was approved and adopted.

A committee was then appointed, with Sir N. G. Chandavarkar as President.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR'S REMARKS.

The Chairman said the work done by the League during the past year was on the whole satisfactory and its finances fairly solid. The League was much indebted to Mr. Ratan Tata and Miss Hamabai Petit for the generosity with which they had come to help the League. The Chairman next referred to the League "Quarterly" which he said was a very prominent feature of the activities of the League. He had heard of the beneficial effects of the "Quarterly," which enabled people to find out in what direction social service could best be rendered. He next dwelt upon the necessity of educating the masses to a sense of their rights. In India unfortunately while the higher classes were cognisant of their rights and were able to assert them, the masses had hitherto been brought up in the doctrine not of rights but of duties alone. The higher classes needed to be brought up to the idea of duties besides rights and the masses to the idea of rights besides duties. The League had proved a great success and he complimented the members of the League and the Servants of India Society for the great work which they were doing for the country.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LUNCHEON AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following guests lunched at the State Bungalow, yesterday:—

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard and Mrs. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Colonel R. Woolcombe, Mrs. Woolcombe and Miss Woolcombe, Lt.-Colonel N. Kirby and Mrs. Kirby, Mr. Ralph Kidd and Mrs. Kidd, Revd. Dr. R. Scott, Mr. W. H. Lewis, Mr P. S. Mellor, and Mrs. Mellor, Mr. A. H. Clarke, Revd. R. M. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Captain W. S. R. Steven, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohomed Khan, Mr. K. S. Powvala and Mrs. Powvala, Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail Sobhani, Mr. Framroze A. Vakil and Mrs. Vakil.

The House Party comprised:—General Sir John Nixon, Captain Walker, Lady Helon Brassey, Miss E. Brand, Miss Barnett, their Excellencies and Staff.

WESTERN FRONT.

HEAVY RIFLE, MACHINE GUN AND ARTILLERY FIRE.

ATTACK DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

A British communiqué says late yesterday afternoon, under cover of heavy rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire, the enemy attempted to deliver an infantry attack on the salient in our trenches north-east of Loos. The attack was driven back by our fire.

Last night the enemy was active with rifle and artillery fire east of Armentieres. Our artillery retaliated.

To-day the enemy exploded a mine near Fricourt and another east of Cuinchy, but did no damage. We sprang a mine east of Givenchy.

Hostile artillery was very active against our trenches north of Maricourt, between Loos and La Bassée canal, east of Armentieres and north of Wytschaete. We retaliated damaging hostile trenches in many places.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

VIGOROUS REPLY TO ENEMY ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

A British communiqué says:—The enemy yesterday evening after heavy bombardment entered some of our saps near Carnoy. Counter-attacks early in the morning ejected the enemy, who abandoned dead and wounded. Hostile shelling in this area continued to-day.

Enemy bombing attacks night and morning near the Quarries and Givenchy were repulsed.

HEAVY SHELLING NEAR LOOS.

Shelling has been heavy in the vicinity of Loos, but it has now diminished.

Our artillery replied vigorously, besides bombarding and damaging enemy trenches at other points.

ABORTIVE GERMAN ATTACKS IN ARTOIS.

AMMUNITION DEPOT EXPLODED.

PARIS, Jan. 28.

A communiqué says:—We repulsed two German attempted attacks in Artois. French guns exploded an ammunition depot at Puisaleine.

LOST GROUND REOCCUPIED.

FAILURE OF ENEMY'S COUNTER ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 29.

Last night's communiqué said:—In Artois, west of Hill 140, we continued successively to reoccupy portions of the trenches captured yesterday by the enemy. In the course of the fighting we liberated fifty French prisoners.

The enemy south of Lafolie Road attempted to recapture two craters, but were repulsed.

Artillery has been very active between the Somme and the Oise north of the Aisne and in Lorraine. Our artillery destroyed a number of observation posts and wrecked enemy works.

SHARP FIGHTING IN ARTOIS.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 29.

The communiqué reports fierce cannonading and sharp fighting in Artois where German attacks at four different points were repulsed, except for one south of Givenchy, by which the enemy after exploding a number of mines gained a footing in the advanced trenches.

Of the others which were simultaneous, two were completely defeated, namely, near the Neuville-Lafolie Road and north-east of Arras and the third north of Roclincourt was arrested at the outset, the enemy being unable to leave the trenches in face of artillery and rifle fire.

The French after a sharp fight recaptured another mine crater south of the Neuville-Lafolie Road and repulsed violent counter-attacks.

The seriousness of enemy losses in preceding fights in this region is shown by the fact that a hundred and fifty German bodies were counted in one of the recaptured craters.

The enemy violently bombarded Arras and positions south of the town, the French vigorously replying. French guns wrecked enemy works south of Lassigny.

ENEMY ATTACK IN ARTOIS

SOME TRENCHES REOCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 29.

This afternoon's communiqué says that a sharp counter-attack in Artois enabled us to recapture a portion of the trench occupied by the Germans yesterday. The enemy after violent bombardment south of the Somme attacked on the front of several kilometres.

The whole southern part of the attack failed completely, only succeeding on the actual bank of the Somme. The attacks have been stopped.

The first French counter-attacks reoccupied some trenches.

The French artillery set fire to the magazine south of Munster. There were many explosions.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CONFIDENCE.

WAR ONLY BEGINNING FOR ALLIES.

MORE MEN AND MORE MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

In an interview published in the "Secolo" of Milan Mr. Lloyd George after expressing warm appreciation of the unconquerable tenacity of the Italians fighting on the Alpine peaks and dragging guns to insuperable heights promised that the Government would do its utmost to remedy the shortage of shipping from which all the Allies were suffering alike. He hoped that a party of Italians would come to see the tremendous munitions work in Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that he was absolutely confident, in the first place, because the Allies were taking counsel together instead of acting independently as they had mistakenly done in the past and secondly, because we shall have more men strong and fit and more munitions than the enemy, so that the war is only beginning for us whereas economic and financial conditions in Germany are becoming worse daily.

There must be no military deadlock. It may take long to crack the nut but we must hear it crack. It is a grim final struggle between military autocracy and political liberty.

If there were general elections in Britain to-morrow not a single member against the war would be returned.

OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

FRANCO-BRITISH CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 29.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, General Sir W. Robertson, General Duncan and Mr. Arthur Lee and Mr. James Macpherson, members of the Commons, have arrived here to confer with M. Thomas, Under-Secretary for Munitions, regarding the acceleration of output and greater co-operation in production.

DILUTION OF SKILLED LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, January 28.—The system of dilution of skilled labour was applied in a number of Clyde engineering shops yesterday. There was no trouble.

RECRUITING IN ENGLAND.

EIGHT MORE DERBY GROUPS CALLED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Official notices are being printed calling up eight more Derby groups; namely, groups ten to seventeen inclusive.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Notices have been posted calling out the Derby groups, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen on February 29th.

RECRUITMENT SINCE DEC. 15.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

At the Labour Conference at Bristol Mr. Henderson said that since December 15th 113,987 single men had enlisted, 28,000 for immediate service.

BRITISH BANKING AFTER WAR.

SIR EDWARD HOLDEN ON WAR LOANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the London City and Midland Bank Sir Edward Holden predicted that after the war British banking institutions would stand higher than ever in the world's estimation. He deprecated the premature conclusions from the fall of German Mark but said that it showed grave weakness of the German position. Our war loans had been raised at the average of three and five-eights percent, while Germany had been compelled to pay over five.

He urged the Government to contemplate the possibility of a long war necessitating future loans. It was essential that the investor should know at least the maximum amount of income tax on his war lendings. The aim should be to ensure that Government securities should appreciate and to secure *post-bellum* conditions such as to retain British capital with in the country until the trade balance was again overwhelmingly in our favour. Given the right policy, the present difficulties would prove merely a forerunner of more prosperous times than the country had ever enjoyed.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Shanghai correspondent says that since the Yunnan forces captured Suifu on the 21st instant they have been advancing towards Szechuin along three routes. They are well supplied and disciplined Government troops are arriving at Chung King.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOOL FINAL.

(Continued from page 8.)

doubtful cases, for instance where the candidate had failed in one subject only. In such a case the record was to be referred to in order to see if the failure was in consonance with his work at school, or in conflict with it. It was intended too that the school record should appear as part of the School Final certificate in the case of successful candidates. Some members of the Joint Committee objected to the record being utilized, or published in this manner, and all that the Committee has recommended is that a certified copy of his record will be granted to any candidate who applies for it. Whether this will fully meet the views of Government remains to be seen; but as there is an amendment on the paper with regard to the school record, I will say no more on the subject just now.

WHY THE CHANGE WOULD BE BENEFICIAL?

In conclusion I have to say that, whatever amendments may be made in points of detail now or hereafter, I feel sure that this scheme, if given a fair trial, is likely to go far to settle several troublesome problems. If a good working Board can be constituted and maintained, we shall have a body of men, with experience both of school and of college work, who will make a special study of the school-leaving examination, and who will ensure some continuity of policy and uniformity of standards in dealing with this examination. The examination will furnish a much improved means of controlling the teaching in the schools, and the promotion of the pupils to higher classes. And finally it will safeguard the interests of the University with regard to those pupils who are going to college; the interests of the public with regard to those pupils who are not going to college; and the interests of the schools themselves, which will have only one examination to prepare for, and which will be well represented on the controlling body.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson seconded the proposition.

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir N. G. Chandavarker moved under Regulation 75 that the meeting be dissolved. Sir Narayan said that by proposing this extreme course he was in a way endeavouring to prevent a discussion not only of the proposition which had been moved, but of the two amendments which were standing in the name of Dr. Viegas and Mr. Padhye. He was taking this course because it appeared to him that the important question of principle was underlying the motion and the amendment was of such a far reaching character in the history of this University that it was absolutely necessary that, instead of referring this question as proposed in the amendment to a Committee of the Senate or instead of deciding the question on its merits in respect of its details, as the proposition of Mr. Sharp proposed to do, the Senate must first of all make up its mind whether the time had come, or whether having regard to the present circumstances the time had come, to part with its jurisdiction or its control so far as the Matriculation was concerned. As Mr. Sharp had already stated this question of Matriculation Examination had come before the Senate over and over again, not because the Senate had desired it, but because somehow or other the Government had tried to get at it, and, therefore, he asked the indulgence of the Senate to intervene with this motion under Regulation 75 and not to give its judgment, at this inconvenient time, which would prevent a full and satisfactory discussion in future. He had been much surprised to hear from Mr. Sharp of the unusual course which the Syndicate had taken in regard to the matter and the motion now before them. They had been informed that the Syndicate had appointed a Committee and that the Committee had presented to the Syndicate its report which was now before them and that the Syndicate, instead of coming before the Senate and ascertaining its wishes, had, over the head of the Senate, gone to the Government, and asked the Government what they thought of it.

Mr. Sharp said that was not the case.

A HALF-CASTE EXAMINATION.

Sir Narayan said that at any rate it appeared that the Syndicate and the Government had been joining hands and concerting certain measures. If he had misunderstood Mr. Sharp he begged to apologise, and would not dwell upon this point, but he had raised this question under Regulation 75 for this reason, that before going into the details of this scheme it was necessary that the Senate should make up its mind on the preliminary question, namely the question of jurisdiction—whether they were prepared to part with their absolute control in some form or other in favour of a Board composed of some representatives of the University and some representatives of the Government. They must always be jealous of their jurisdiction. For the last 50 years the Senate had declined to part with their jurisdiction. What this scheme called upon to do was to make the Matriculation Examination a half-caste examination, an examination to be conducted by a Board of four representatives of Government, four of the University and four of the High Schools. It would be an examination over which they might no doubt have some sort of control, because the scheme suggested that the University would lay down general principles. But they had already seen the cloven foot in the speech of Mr. Sharp, who said that once the principles were laid down in petty details no interference would be allowed.

PERSISTENT INTERFERENCE BY GOVERNMENT.

He asked the Senate to bear with him awhile and see if it was not absolutely necessary to ascertain the facts and circumstances under which this motion for a Joint Board was at present before them. It was a very momentous question. They all knew that the present difficulties regarding the perplexing question of the Matriculation Examination had been due to the fact that the Government in 1866 said that the Matriculates were incompetent as public servants, and that it was necessary to have an examination in which a standard should be laid down for those who were desirous of entering Government. It was under those circumstances that the University was asked to establish the School Final Examination, the University consented and prescribed the curricula and sent the curricula to Government. The Government said that the curricula did not come up to their standard and was not satisfactory. The matter then dropped. In 1886 the Government again tried to interfere, encouraged by the fact that the Senate had partially given way and started a School Final Examination. The Government thought that they might still further extend their hand, but the then Syndicate resented. At that time the Syndicate consisted of men whose names would be immortalised. It contained the best talent of the day and among its members were Sir Raymond West, Dr. Wordsworth Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Telang and Mr. N. V. Mandlik, men to whom they owed a debt of gratitude for the services they had rendered to the University. Sir Narayan then read the letter sent by that Syndicate to the Government with a view to show how strongly that Syndicate resented any suggestion of interference on the part of the Government in matters within the province of the University.

PRACTICALLY A GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Proceeding, Sir Narayan said the proposition moved by him for their acceptance was that they should not part with their control, but keep the Matriculation Examination in their own hands as their predecessors had done. If such a Board was constituted and they gave up their jurisdiction to it, the result would be that an examination would be conducted by a Board which would be practically a Government Board. For, they should remember that the four representatives of the schools though they might be appointed equally by the Government and the University, would still be in fear of the Government Inspectors who would be on the Board as the representatives of the Government. In that way substantially it would be a Government Board. Sir Narayan said that in the matter of the School Final Examination the Educational Department had made a great muddle and they now tried to get out of it by bringing about a hybrid to take the place of the Matriculation and the School Final Examinations. In 1904 this question of the amalgamation of the Matriculation and the School Final Examinations was brought forward before the Syndicate and the Senate and the most significant thing was that Mr. Giles, who was then the Director of Public Instruction, said that it would be most unfortunate to mix the two examinations and the result of it was that the Senate rejected the scheme. Even the University Commission did not suggest such a Board. What the Commission suggested was that the School Final Examination ought to be taken over by the Government and the University be asked to wash their hands clean of it: the University gladly agreed to the suggestion, and the School Final Examination was handed over to the Government. And what was the result? The Educational Department admitted that the examination was a failure and, instead of improving it, it was changing its curriculum every now and then. The Department did not know its own mind. In 1910 they thought that the best way was to come before the Senate and say that the Matriculation Examination ought to be abolished. But the Senate rejected the proposal.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE WITH SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Sir Narayan then pointed out that secondary education had not proved successful owing to the interference of the Government and owing to that interference secondary education had been officialised. The University could not prescribe any books for the Matriculation Examination except such as were recommend by the Educational Department. To give a concrete example, he said, that the Inspector of Science went about the schools and directed that science should be taught in a particular way. He prescribed not only the text books, but he even went so far as to ask the students to buy a certain sort of notebooks only.

Mr. Pratt denied that he had ever asked students to buy a certain kind of notebooks only.

Sir Narayan accepted the statement and said that he still adhered to his statement that the Department of Education under the direction of Government was interfering in the matter of secondary education and insisted that only such books should be read by the students as were prescribed by the Government. This evil existed not only in this Presidency but everywhere in the country. Recently, while in Madras he heard the same complaint from the headmasters of the secondary schools there. He had nothing to say against his friend Mr. Sharp personally, because he was merely a slave of the system, which the Government of India had advocated within the last fifty years.

HYPNOTISED BY GERMANY.

The question was so important that they must go into it thoroughly and enquire how far they had been hypnotised by Germany in the matter of secondary education. This danger of the German method had been recognised by educationists in England and only recently strong opinions were expressed against it by men like Professor Sadler Mr. Sharp had stated that the two examinations, namely, the Matriculation and the School Final were not in the interests of the female pupils. He did not know how far that was correct, but he thought that the Syndicate and the Senate would be quite able to cope with the difficulties suggested by Mr. Sharp and meet them when necessary. But he did say that there was a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst the teachers and the public that the Government in this country had somehow or other been trying for the last twenty years to get rid of the Matriculation Examination for the purpose of hurting or injuring secondary education on the one hand and College education on the other He did not believe that to be so, but such a feeling did exist. Sir Narayan suggested that they should not pass this proposal in a hurry but wait till the new Indian Member for Education in the Government of India was given the chance of setting secondary education on a proper footing. As to the point made by Mr. Sharp, that the balance of the Matriculation fees which remained with the Board would be given to the University, Sir Narayan said that they could not depend upon such a promise. Even supposing that the present Government would say that they would make over that balance to them, they knew how Government sometimes made promises and how Government and its policy changed from time to time.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF ATTRITION.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarker seconded the amendment He agreed with the views expressed by Sir Narayan. He said that they had seen that meetings like this which they had held about two or three years ago, resulted in a good many changes which had proved harmful to the interests of the University. For instance, the Previous Examination had been made over to the Colleges and now there was a great deal of complaint that their decision had led to a variation of standards in different colleges. While in some colleges 90 per cent of the students passed, in others the percentage was 40 only. He had also noticed that examination questions in Sanscrit in different colleges were of a varied character and no uniform standard was maintained. The policy of direct attack, Sir Ramkrishna said, had been given up by Government and the policy of attrition was begun. The present proposal of Mr. Sharp inaugurated that policy of attrition. He then urged that the Government did not seem content with the new powers which it enjoyed under Lord Curzon's Universities' Act, by which it possessed the right of nominating the majority of Fellows. The next step for them would be to ask the Government of India to annul the present Act of Incorporation, abolish the University and put the whole thing in the hands of the Education Department. (Laughter).

NOT A GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL.

Dr. Harold Mann said they ought at least to discuss the matter of the policy involved in the proposition. If the present scheme was found to be unsatisfactory he would be the last man to press it upon the Senate. But it seemed to him that to dissolve the meeting before they had discussed the scheme was an exceedingly short sighted policy. Sir Narayan had given him great pain when he suggested that the present proposal had come from the Government. He must say that until this matter came up to them the Government had not said one word. It had not even suggested one of those committees. What had been done in the matter of this report was entirely independent of the Government suggestion.

Mr. A. L. Covernton said Sir Narayan had been representing that this proposal had originated in a sort of conspiracy between the Government and the Syndicate. Now the members of the Government were accustomed to some extent to this kind of criticism, but it surprised him very much when the Syndicate was spoken of as if they were traitors to the Senate and the University. So far as he was aware of the history of this business, the scheme originated from the University itself. It originated in the proposals of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, who was invited by the University and consulted by them, and the proposals that he made were addressed to the University and it was from the University that this proposal of a Joint Board originated.

On the motion of Mr. E. D. Talati the meeting was then adjourned to Monday the 7th February.

M. Ac., DEGREE.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate was then held, when Dr. Mann's motion regarding the institution of Master's Degree in agriculture was submitted for further consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman moved the following amendment:—

That further consideration of the proposal to confer a new degree of M.Ag. be deferred for a period of not less than two years from this date in order that the Senate may be in a better position to judge of the educational value of the degree of B.Ag. and the need and desirability of instituting a Master's degree for such very specialised attainments.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye seconded the amendment.

As Dr. Mann wished to reply at some length further consideration of the subject was adjourned to the 26th February.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

VALIDITY OF AN ELECTION

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

A special meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University was held yesterday to pronounce on the validity or otherwise of a recent election to a Fellowship by the Faculty of Law. There were two rival candidates for one fellowship, namely, Messrs. Biraj Mohan Mojumdar and Narendra Kumar Bose. At a previous meeting it was resolved that the nomination of Mr. Norendra Kumar Bose was not valid. Then it was resolved that notwithstanding the above resolution it was desirable that the Faculty should proceed to the election on the basis that Mr. Bose had been duly nominated. Votes having been taken, Mr Mojumdar was declared elected. Mr. Bose then questioned the validity of the proceedings of that meeting.

The Senate on the motion of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee declared at yesterday's meeting that the election held by the Faculty of Law was valid and in substantial compliance with the regulations and directions given by the Chancellor.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

The Health Department of Madras Corporation is doing its best to grapple with small-pox, which has spread in an epidemic form in the city. The infection is said to have been introduced by the large influx visitors during Christmas holidays. Just now there is a large number of pilgrims from the north passing through Madras on their way to Rameswaram.

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ELECTRICAL PLANT.

DESIRABLE STANDARDISATION.

Nearly ten years have elapsed since the British Standardisation Rules for electrical machinery were issued by the Engineering Standards Committee, writes the "Daily Telegraph." Vast progress in the design and construction of plant of this type has been made in the meantime; in fact, for two or three years past it has been felt that there was need for revision and amplification in many directions. This has been effected in the report No. 72, which has just been issued, and which entirely supersedes the last report—dated August, 1907. The new rules (which do not apply to traction motors) are divided into twenty sections, dealing with types of machines, classes of rating, maximum cooling air temperature measurement of temperature embedded temperature detectors, limits of both temperaturs and temperature rise, mechanical and stalling requirements, dielectric tests, transformer terminal marking, etc. The subject are dealt with very completely, the report containing 123 clauses.

The committee has had the benefit of the co-operation of the American Standards Committee and the Canadian National Committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission in their work with the result that on all essential points the American and British rating of electrical machinery is in practical agreement. The sub-committee which has been entrusted with the drafting of these rules, and of which Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., is chairman, includes Messrs. C. H. Wordingham and L. J. Steel (representing the Admiralty), Captain G. E. Hall, R. E., and Messrs. G. H. Roberts (representing the War Office), H. C. Gunton (representing the General Post Office), Llewellyn Preece (representing the Crown Agents for the Colonies), A. R. Everst and C. Rodgers (nominated by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association), John Christie (nominated by the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association), W. Duddell, Dr. Gisbert Kapp, Messrs. H. W. Miller, W. M. Mordey, C. H. Merz, W. H. Patchell, Captain H. R. Sankey, R.E., (retired), Messrs. Alexander Siemens, and Roger T. Smith.

All interests concerned have been fully consulted, as the sub-committee will be seen to include representatives of the large spending departments of the Government, of the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association, of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, as well as of the consulting engineers.

COOLING AND TEMPERATURE TESTS.

Attention is drawn to the fact that a single rating has been adopted, and the equivalent of the overload previously specified has been included in this single rating. A useful explanatory note will be found in the clause dealing with continous rating. It will be observed that a value for the maximum cooling air temperature has been adopted. Formerly an average cooling air temperature was specified, but, for the purpose of establishing a permissible temperature rise in a standard machine in order never to exceed. The standard temperature limits, the maximum cooling air temperature has to be considered, and the committee has adopted 40 deg. C as the value. The temperature limit sare given in detail for the various classes of machinery and materials, and are those adopted by the International Electrotechnical Commission at their last meeting, at which twenty-four nations were represented.

Full information is given in regard to temperature tests, and the methods to be adopted for the measurement of the temperature are also specified. In certain specific cases a thermometer measurement alone is specified. In some instances in which the resistance method would be applicable a thermometer alone may be employed, but with 5 deg. C. reduction in the maximum temperature. The use of embedded temperature detectors is recognised for large machines.

A very complete section deals with dielectric tests, and it is to be noted that for large machines an extra high pressure test has been specified to minimise the risk of breakdown on service. The information to be given on the rating plate is set out in detail. Diagrams for three-phase transformers are included, and the methods to be adopted for marking of the terminals of single and three-phase transformers are specified.

Useful information to be given with the inquiry or when ordering machinery forms a section, and a note is included calling the attention of purchasers to the desirability of specifying in a certain definite manner the rating of a turbo-generator in order to evoid the possibility of confusin in export orders.

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(Continued on Column 5.)

CHARCOAL FOR THE TRENCHES.

A SUSSEX INDUSTRY.

Deep in the Weald of Sussex one of the oldest British industries is still (says a correspondent of the "Times") playing its part in modern war. When the woods rise high and bare over the Valley of the eastern Rother, a blue vapour rises from some hollow in their flanks like the steam from the dead leaves after rain; and guides us to the clearing of the charcoal-burner.

Charcoal burning has been handed down in a few families since the days when the Weald was the chief seat of the British iron industry, and for unknown centuries earlier. The record is still extant of an order to the Sheriff of Sussex in the year 1307 to have 200 quarters of charcoal burnt in the Weald and shipped to Boulogne for the use of the King's Army. In spite of all the changes in warfare and in the objects for which we fight, charcoal is still wanted by our army in France, and the Weald can still supply it. It is used for fuel in the trenches or such at least is the faith of the charcoal-burner in his lonely clearing; and he works with a sense of pride in doing 'his bit" in the war.

THE CHARCOAL HEARTH.

The clearing is of about 20 acres, hidden in a sloping hollow that gives birth to one of the innumerable little muddy streams of the Weald. Its quiet and ordered activity make it a pleasant scene in the idle December woods. Three or four wood-cutters are busily feeling the tall saplings, cutting them into lengths, and stacking them in neat piles ready for burning. Bonfires of the brushwood tops fling cheerful red flames and blue smoke into the damp air; and further down the hill a larger and much denser column of smoke with a peculiar earthy smell shows the burning charcoal heap. The charcoal-burner calls it a "pett." It is much like a huge wood-ants' nest, half hidden in steam, and with a short wide ladder on which to step while tending it. A little way beyond it the charcoal-burner is busy with a spade and barrow levelling the site for another "coal-hearth" in the yellow clay of the slope.

The hearth is a circle about 30ft. in diameter, so that on sloping ground it needs to be dug into the hills at one side. It has to be placed conveniently for carrying wood and the earth or "dust" with which the burning heap is covered; and all stumps upon it have to be grubbed. So it is not every spot in the woods that will form a good hearth. The digging and grubbing make fairly hard work for an elderly man; and almost all charcoal-burners are elderly, for the ancient trade is very near its end in its old haunts. Even charcoal-burning has shared in the rural exodus; it is now carried on in towns, and on a different system, instead of in its native woodlands.

ANTIQUITY OF THE CRAFT.

Its antiquity is illustrated by its terms, for the charcoal-burner calls himself a collier, and the charcoal is his coal. Coal-pits and pitcoal have stolen the language of the ancient craft. Old coal-hearths are numerous in the Sussex woods, though they are mostly hidden by new stools of copswood and drifted leafmou'd. They are found while digging new ones, for the dead craftsman had the same keen eye for the right spot as his successor. They are betrayed by a layer of blackened soil, beneath the dead leaves and the primroses. Then the charcoal-burner going about his task knows that he is working where his grandfather worked before him, and feels pride in the continuity of his craft, and a sort of enduring homeliness in the trees and the hills.

Charcoal-burning can still be seen sometimes in Surrey; but its headquarters are in the district of the Sussex Weald, where such names as Forge Field and Furnace Wood speak of the old iron industry which long found our fleets and armies their guns. It needs years' experience to keep the fire smouldering steadily for its full three days and three nights in all states of weather. The thickness of the layer of "dust" needs to be varied, according to its own consistency as well as to the wind or the time of year.

War has little respect for the leisurely niceties of such a craft; he complains that his wood is too green to burn well; it ought to have been cut now and left to season until next summer. His craftsman's pride is wounded as he speculates that "dem out dere" may find a piece or two "from the bottom, or somewhere" that does not burn quite cleanly. He casts an eye at the sky promising more rain, and wishes for a return of the frost, so that he could get on faster with his work "and help dem poor chaps." The bent shoulders in the dusk have the endurance and persistency that win victory.

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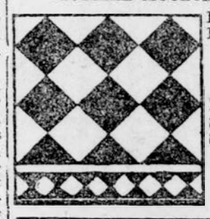

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HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CUTTING OFF WIFE'S NOSE.

ACCUSED GETS THREE YEARS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KING EMPEROR v. MATBAR CHEDOO

The accused, a Mahomedan, 29 years old, was charged with causing grievous hurt to his wife by cutting off her nose with a knife.

Mr. Indraji Kalabhoy appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused had been for some time suspecting his wife of improper behaviour with a workman in a mill when they both were going to work. On the 24th of December last the accused asked his wife to give up to him all her ornaments and ordered her not to go to the mill. This the wife refused to do and also declined to give up the ornaments. They had an altercation over that but subsequently they appeared to have been reconciled and took their meals together. However, while the wife was retiring to bed, the accused suddenly came up from behind, threw her down and in spite of her struggles sat on her chest. He then drew out a knife from his pocket and cut off a part of her nose. The wife then raised an alarm and the accused was arrested.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty and his Lordship sentenced the accused to three years' imprisonment.

POSSESSION OF MATERIALS FOR COUNTERFEITING COINS

ACCUSED GET THREE YEARS EACH.

KING EMPEROR

v.

(1) BEDLOO NAZARKHAN.
(2) SHABASKHAN KAHOMEDKHAN
(3) NAWABKHAN MAHOMEDBUKSH.

Three accused, all Mahomedans and aged 35, 30 and 40 years respectively were charged with being in possession of counterfeit rupees and certain instruments and materials generally used for the purpose of counterfeiting King's coin, and the third prisoner was further charged with delivering counterfeit coins to two men who were witnesses for the Crown.

Mr. J. A. Balfour appeared for the Crown.

The story of the prosecution was that on the 30th December last one Buda Barkhan went to the Police Court station saw sub-Inspector Pepin there and showed him two counterfeit coins. He told the Inspector that he was residing with accused No. 3 in a chawl at Agripada. On the 28th December last he went out at 8 in the morning to look for some work. He returned to his room earlier than usual and found the door locked from the inside. The door was opened by the son of accused No. 3. In an inner room he saw the three accused sitting round a fire place with some iron pieces and some instruments lying about them. On 30th December last accused No. 3 asked him to go with him as he the accused wanted to make a few purchases. First they went to a "biddie" seller where No. 3 bought a few "biddies." He handed over a rupee to the biddie seller and asked for change. The biddie seller, however, examined the rupee found the same to be not genuine and asked No. 3 to give him another. This No. 3 did and received back the change. From here accused No. 3 went to other shops and succeeded in palming off about three or four counterfeit rupees. They then returned home and accused No. 3 gave the informant two counterfeit rupees for the purpose of getting them changed. The informant, however took them to the police station at Agripada and handed them over to the Sub Inspector. The next day the informant with the Sub-Inspector and another officer went to accused No. 3's room and also to the rooms of accused Nos. 1 and 2 both of whom were residing in Forjet Street. All the accused were absent from their rooms. But the Police officers were told that accused Nos. 1 and 2 had gone to work in Sir Adamji Pirbhoy's tent-factory. Both the accused were found there and arrested by the Police and materials and instruments generally used by coiners were found in the rooms of accused Nos. 1 and 2.

The third accused in the meantime had returned to his room. He was also arrested his room searched and instruments, crucible two counterfeit rupees and a counterfeit nickel coin were found there.

All the accused were committed by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to stand their trial at the Sessions.

Several witnesses were called for the Crown.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and his Lordship sentenced each of the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The further sitting of Sessions was adjourned to the 14th of February.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY TAXI DRIVER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court the case again came for hearing in which Inspector Spiers charged Alfred Camillinus Viney, a taxi-cab driver, and M. Smythe, a taxi-cleaner with robbery of about Rs. 200 from the person of B. E. Mathias, Manager of the Griffiths Telegram Company on the night of the 11th instant.

It was alleged for the defence that the accused his companion D'Silva and two soldiers engaged Viney's taxi at Bori Bunder and drove to the London Hotel at Grant Road, where a bottle of brandy was purchased, and thence to Foras Road where they visited two or three places. After that the accused took them back to the Colaba barracks where the soldiers got down and walked away. Mathias then asked the first accused to get the fare from the soldiers, which he could not do as they had already gone away. Then there was an altercation between them and the sentry who was on duty there ordered them to go away. The complainant then said that if the accused would take him back to Bori Bunder he would pay the fare but when they had gone a few yards the accused was seized by the collar and again there was a quarrel. Then D'Silva and the complainant got out of the car and walked away. The accused intended taking a summons against the complainant by bringing the matter before his master, but in the meantime he was arrested by the Police.

The second accused Smythe submitted that he had nothing to add to the first accused's statement.

The Magistrate disbelieved the story and sentenced the first accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had previous convictions.

ALLEGED TRESPASS, ASSAULT AND MISCHIEF

COMPLAINT BY A PARSI LADY

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon the case again came for hearing in which Miss Gulbai Rustomji Wadia and her brother Khursetji charged Pherozeshah D. Lam and a Pathan named Zarin Gazin, with trespass, insult assault and mischief.

Mr. P. M. Kanga and Mr. K. F. Nariman represented the complainant and the defendant was represented by Mr. P. Godinho.

It was alleged by the prosecution that while they were living in the "Crow's Nest" in Tardeo as the tenants of the first accused's mother-in-law, he entered their house and insulted them. The second accused who was accompanying him broke some china pots and garden seats and let loose some fowls at the first accused's instigation.

Miss Dinbai Rustomji Wadia complainant's sister, bore out the statements made by the complainants. In reply to cross-examination by Mr. Godinho, the witness said that formerly they were all on good terms with Lam. The ill-feeling between them and Lam was not caused over the bad treatment they were giving to their mother; it was simply an excuse got up by Lam. She admitted that that the subject was referred to in the correspondence that had taken place between them and Lam. She never made false accusations, she gave an apology to Lam withdrawing her accusations against him, but she did that without knowing the contents of the letter, which were in English. She had particular ill-will against Lam on account of his conduct towards them. It was not true that she wanted to marry her deceased sister's husband and she did not suspect that Lam was the cause of her not succeeding. She did not tell Mr. Divecha that Lam had unnecessarily prejudiced him against them. There was no ill-feeling between her and Mr. Divecha, but they were not on good terms with him on account of some family matters.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in answer to questions put by the Court said that at about 10 p.m. the complainants came to his house and complained about the affair. He accompanied them to their place and saw the broken china pots. At his instance they were taken to the Police Station and a complaint was made there. He did not see any mark of injury on Gulbai's finger, but she said it was injured.

To Mr. Godinho the witness said that Gulbai complained of pain in the finger but he could not see anything at night. They did not say that they were struck with a stick.

Mr. P. M. Kanga deposed that he was instructed by the complainants to defend an ejectment suit filed by Lam and he visited their place, when a Pathan dogged him right through. He saw the kitchen and told them that it formed part of the lease and advised them to file a suit in the High Court to restrain the landlady from preventing their use of it, but they were not able to spend the necessary money. He was shown the letter of apology and had advised them not to sign it, but as they wanted to get rid of Lam's annoyances, they said they would sign it.

To Mr. Godinho, the witness said that Mr. S. R. Bottlewalla intervened as a friend, but he had already sent Mr. Homi D Patel to bring about a settlement.

The first accused Lam questioned by the Court said that he had not insulted Gulbai by abusing her. He did not use any insulting language towards Khursetji. He did not go to their house on the night of 12th December and he did not order the Pathan to assault the complainant and break the china pots.

The second accused denied having broken the China pots at the instigation of Lam. He did not go to their house on the night of December 12th.

The further hearing of the case was postponed at this stage.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged a Mahomedan, named Aladin Karimbux with possessing without a license half a grain of cocaine. The Excise Department arrested the accused in Phuli Gully on Friday with the drug in his possession.

The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment as he had previous convictions.

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The Karachi Chamber of Commerce in replying to the Government who invited the Chamber's opinion on the report of the Weights and Measures Committee, have said that they concur with the minute of dissent by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell in the report and are of opinion that any changes made should be in the direction of the decimal system.

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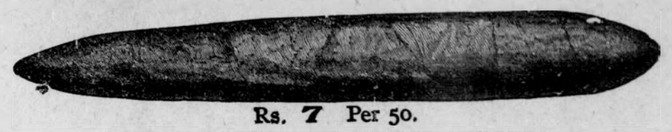

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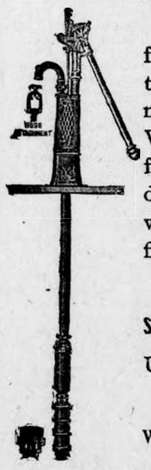

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1916.

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS OF U. S.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GRAVE WARNING.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

President Wilson has begun a speech-making tour of the States. He was much applauded while addressing railwaymen when he said:—"I always accept an invitation to fight but hope to conduct my fights with fairness and justice."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

At a banquet to-day President Wilson delivered an important speech making a strong plea for the military preparedness of the United States. He emphasised how he had struggled to keep peace, but the liberty and honour of the nation were more important.

He admitted that his message to the Congress had said that the need for preparedness was not pressing, but he had learned much in the meantime. The Americans had a deep-seated passion for peace, but they were ready to fight at any time for [illegible] indication of their character and honour. They would at no time cravenly avoid a contest. They would rather surrender territory than ideals.

"I DARE NOT KEEP SILENT."

He desired to emphasise the circumstances of the world to-day were not what they were yesterday, and said:—

"I cannot tell you what international relations of the United States will be to-morrow, and I use the word literally. And I dare not keep silent and let the country suppose that to-morrow is certain to be as bright as to-day. America will not be the agressor, but America does not control the circumstances of the world. We must be sure we are faithful servants of those things we love and be ready to defend them."

LAST WARNING TO COUNT BERNSTORFF

Washington correspondents regard the speech as the last warning to Count Bernstorff that Germany must give satisfaction in the Lusitania affair.

THE LUSITANIA CRIME.

GERMANY TO DISAVOW BY FEB. 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

It is strongly reiterated here that President Wilson's speech (issued yesterday) was directed against Germany who has been informed that she must disavow the Lusitania?

A well informed correspondent of the "New York World" says that President Wilson has given Germany till February 5th to disavow the crime.

SUBMARINES AND MERCHANTMEN.

MP. LANSING'S FORMULA FOR BELLIGERENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Jan. 28.

Mr. Lansing told the reporters that the United States has addressed a Note to foreign Power or Powers on the subject of the arming of merchantmen.

The "Evening Post" says that Mr. Lansing, in a memorandum to the Allies, asks them to discontinue arming merchantmen; whereupon the Austrians and the Germans will be asked not to torpedo merchantmen without warning and to remove passengers and crews to safety if the destruction of a vessel is justifiable.

LATER.

The formula which Mr. Lansing proposes that belligerents should adopt on the subject of submarines, is as follows:—

Firstly.—Non-combatants are entitled to travel by sea in belligerent merchantmen and to rely on rules of international law and humanity.

Secondly.—Merchantmen of any nationality are not to be subject to attack without warning.

Thirdly.—Belligerent merchantmen should promptly obey the order to heave to.

Fourthly.—A merchantman should not be attacked unless it resists, and the attack must cease when flight or resistance ceases.

Fifthly.—Sinking is only justifiable when it is impossible to supply a prize crew or to convoy the merchantman, and passengers and crew must be removed to safety.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

It is stated that Mr. Lansing's Note to the belligerents on the subject of submarine warfare declares that armed merchantmen may be denied entry into American ports except on the same conditions as warships unless the Powers accept the proposals of the United States which, while regarding the destruction of merchantmen without warning and without removing the passengers and the crew to safety as contrary to humanity, considers that the belligerent should not be deprived of the right to use submarines.

Mr. Lansing considers the introduction of submarine warfare has changed the status of the armed merchantmen as the defensive powers of submarines are limited even against light guns. Therefore the right of merchantmen to carry armaments is legally doubtful.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH BLOCKADE.

SIR E. GREY ON ALLIES DETERMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 29.

The "Statesman's" special cable states:—

In concluding his speech on the blockade question Sir Edward Grey said: "Despite all efforts at peaceful settlement war was forced on Europe because Prussian militarism would have no other settlement. It must proceed till the Allies' great object is attained, namely that such militarism in maximum military, naval and financial forces are engaged in this task. We shall see it through to the end using the fullest powers and exerting the utmost efforts to put pressure on the enemy.

The peroration was greeted with loud and repeated cheering. The general opinion in London to-day is that Government has successfully defended their conduct of the blockade against critics.

INTENDED FRAUD BY A SWEDISH STEAMER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Foreign Office announces that a search of the Swedish steamer Stockholm shows that her cargo includes 142 tons of meat originally entered on manifest but subsequently deleted, indicating that a fraud was intended.

BURSTING OF A DAM IN CALIFORNIA.

FIFTY PERSONS DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

A big dam has burst at San Diego, California. Fifty persons have been drowned and many rendered homeless. Immense damage has been done.

ENEMY TRADING IN INDIA.

LORD SYDENHAM ON EXPORT OF MANGANESE ORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

In the House of Lords Lord Sydenham raised the question of enemy trading in India. He feared that there had been a good deal of laxity there as at home. Remarkable cases had been brought to his notice. He was informed that one firm, which was a large exporter of manganese ore, had been allowed to continue to trade for a considerable time, and its dealings had tended to raise the price against the Allies. He feared also that a certain amount reached Germany.

LORD ISLINGTON'S REPLY.

Lord Islington, in reply, said there was no reason to suppose that the Government of India had shown undue tenderness to enemy firms. The firm to which Lord Sydenham had referred had been practically wound up. It was found that ore could be obtained more rapidly through this firm, and every precaution had been taken. He assured the House that not an ounce of ore had reached Germany. All prepayments to the firm had been placed to the credit of the Government pending peace.

A MORE STRINGENT POLICY.

Lord Islington added that it might be confidently anticipated that the Government of India would cordially co-operate in applying a more stringent policy now adopted by the Government.

LORD AND LADY CHELMSFORD

MAJOR RALPH VERNEY AS MILITARY SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Lord Chelmsford has appointed Major Ralph Verney, who was with him in Australia, to be his Military Secretary.

Lady Chelmsford has gone to France to meet her husband.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KILLED.

Captain W. J. Leete, Lancs Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. H. Durant, Lancers.
Sec.-Lieut. D. M. Jewell, Royal Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. H. A. Lennox, Irish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant G. M. Towers, Liverpools.
Lieutenant E. Workman, Irish Rifles.

NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED

KILLED.

Captain E. N. Buchan, Manchesters.

MISSING.

Lieutenant A. A. Warren, Border Regt.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. E. Brennan, Sherwoods.
Captain A. Stewart, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant O. F. Gloster, South Staffs.
Lieutenant J. Willis, Engineers.
Lieutenant T. H. Sharrat, London Regt.
Sec.-Lieut. E. Barlow, Royal Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. H. E. Browne, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. T. H. Watson, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. T. Cox, Rifle Brigade.
Sec.-Lieut. J. A. Grantham, Rifle Brigade.
Sec.-Lieut. R. C. Volgers, Lancehs.
Sec.-Lieut. W. W. Hayes, Lancers.
Sec.-Lieut. O. W. Patrick, London Regt.

The annual Civil Service Dinner took place at Chutter Manzil, Lucknow, on Friday night. Mr. Arthur Saunders presided and about 60 members were present. The guests included Hon. Mr. Douglas Straight and Major H. G. Warburton.

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